MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JUNE 1981

Iran

Bani-Sadr Statement, Whereabouts--In a statement issued to the press on 13 June by the president's office and reported by AFP, Bani-Sadr accused his adversaries of plotting to depose him as president and to execute him. AFP cited a spokesman at his office as saying that Bani-Sadr had left his residence, which was surrounded by revolutionary guards, but was still in Tehran. The latest monitored report from Iranian media of Bani-Sadr's whereabouts is a 10 June Tehran radio report on his arrival in Ilam to inspect the situation behind the frontlines, although the radio did carry messages from the president to the armed forces and earthquake victims on 11 and 12 June respectively and reported that he had sent a letter to the Majlis on 12 June.

Majlis on Bani-Sadr--Tehran radio reported on 14 June that 120 deputies requested that the Majlis discuss President Bani-Sadr's political competence. Speaker Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the issue should be referred to the Majlis' supervisory board to see if it can be included on the assembly's agenda. The radio had earlier quoted Rafsanjani as saying that he would dissuade the Majlis from debating Bani-Sadr's political competence and that Bani-Sadr should continue to be president if he agrees to act within the limits of the law and the Constitution.

Tehran March, Clashes--A statement by Tehran's Islamic revolution public prosecutor, broadcast by Tehran radio on 14 June, warned the National Front and other pro-Bani-Sadr groups that Muslim groups will confront their illegal march planned for this afternoon. He called on those who follow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the "party of God" to confront the demonstrators and shatter their hopes. Bani-Sadr supporters have been clashing with religious fundamentalists during recent days. According to AFP, several dozen people were injured in Tehran on 14 June when the president's followers clashed with Hezbollahi. Shiraz radio reported that Bani-Sadr supporters, including Mojahedin-e Khalq members, scuffled with Muslim opponents in a Shiraz Square on 11 June. AFP, citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported that 3 revolutionary guards were killed and 15 injured in recent clashes.

Arrest of Editor--According to AFP, Mohammad Djafari, editor of the banned pro-Bani-Sadr newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, was arrested in Kermanshah on 13 June and transferred to Tehran's Evin prison.

Khomeyni Speech--In a 14 June speech to top military leaders, broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni said Bani-Sadr's dismissal as armed forces commander is "nothing new." Bani-Sadr should devote himself to his job as president, and it is not necessary for him to be chief of "this or that." Warning against a movement aimed at pushing Iran toward the United States, Khomeyni said there is a group which, though not actually an enemy of Iran, is unwittingly working for the enemy. He stressed that the armed forces commanders must prevent their personnel from becoming involved in politics and must not allow politicians to bring politics into the armed forces. Army commanders must prevent politicians from speaking to the soldiers. Khomeyni asserted that although Bani-Sadr is a good orator, the armed forces owe their successes to the troops themselves. He called on the commanders to step up their advances on the battlefront to counteract Iraqi propaganda that Iran has been weakened by the dismissal of Bani-Sadr as armed forces commander in chief.

Army Commander on Noninterference--Reporting Khomeyni's meeting with top military leaders, Tehran radio quoted Ground Forces Commander Zahir Nezhad as saying that the army will not interfere in politics and that the commanders will make an effort not to interfere in political matters. He said political changes will not affect the military's obedience to the Constitution and Ayatollah Khomeyni's orders.

Guards Spokesman on Coordination--In a 12 June interview with Tehran radio, a revolution guards spokesman blamed President Bani-Sadr for the lack of coordination between the army and the revolution guards in the war with Iraq. He expressed hope that coordination between the two commands would improve when Iran's political problems have been solved.

Air Raid On Kuwait

According to KUNA, Kuwait today lodged an official protest with the Iranian charge in Kuwait over a 13 June raid by 3 Iranian military aircraft against a border post in the north of Kuwait. A 13 June Kuwait radio report said there was no loss of life or damage to property in the incident. On the same day, Tehran radio's Arabic service broadcast denials of Kuwaiti reports of the raid by the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the Joint Staff of the armed forces.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that on 12 June Iranian forces repulsed an Iraqi counterattack in the Darkhovin region and said that the Iraqis were forced to retreat after sustaining a hundred dead. An armed forces communique on 12 June, carried by the radio, said Iranian units took complete control of the positions captured in the area and were able to repel any enemy movements. It mentioned that 15 Iranian soldiers had been killed and 16 had been wounded on the Darkhovin front on 11 June. Tehran radio reported that on 12-13 June the Iraqis launched another counteroffensive to recapture lost positions but that they were forced to retreat. According to an armed forces communique, carried by the radio, Iranian forces completely destroyed one and heavily damaged a second Iraqi Army battalion in the encounter. According to an Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by the Voice of the Masses radio, Iraqi forces killed 212 Iranians, destroyed 8 tanks and shot down 1 helicopter in an 11-12 June clash in the Abadan region. It said five additional tanks were destroyed in an Iraqi raid in the same area on 13 June. Another communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iraqi soldiers had killed 280 Iranians in a 12-13 June clash in the Abadan region, and a third communique, carried by the Voice of the Masses, said 193 Iranians were killed and 7 tanks were destroyed in a 13-14 June clash in the same area.

Iraq

Hammadi UN Address--In an address to the 12 June UN Security Council session on Israel's attack against an Iraqi nuclear facility, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi called on the Security Council to make all states refrain from providing Israel with any military, material or technical assistance that might encourage it to pursue its policy of expansion and aggression. In his speech, carried textually by INA, Hammadi said something more than mere condemnation of Israel is required if there is to be a world of law rather than one of brute force.

Hammadi said that Israel's nuclear program has been geared to military purposes from its very inception and that various illegal means have been used to develop it in total violation of internationally accepted standards. He noted that while Israel has refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Iraq has signed it and has accepted International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards on all its nuclear activities. Describing Israel's allegation that it acted in legitimate self-defense as "unfounded in fact and in law," Hammadi labeled the Israeli attack a severe blow to the internationally accepted system for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. He said that in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East, the Security Council should demand that all Israeli nuclear installations be opened for inspection and subject to the IAEA safeguards systems. In a televised interview in New York yesterday, cited by INA, Hammadi said Iraq is determined to rebuild its nuclear installations for peaceful scientific purposes.

Israel

Begin Appeals to U.S. Public--Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has formulated a direct appeal to the U.S. public, which is to be distributed through the Israeli representations and the media, in which he hopes to enlist public opinion to pressure the U.S. administration to change its position toward Israel with regard to the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. According to Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Begin sent a sharp personal message to U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger on the U.S. reaction to the bombing of the reactor.

Saddam Husayn Quotation Inaccurate--DAVAR reported on 14 June that the Foreign Ministry has ordered Israeli representatives abroad to stop using the quotation from remarks attributed by Prime Minister Begin to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Noting that Begin had quoted Saddam Husayn as saying in the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH that the Iraqi reactor was directed against Israel, DAVAR said that following a comprehensive examination conducted by the United States it has emerged that there is no proof that the quotation is accurate. DAVAR said that Israeli sources have not found any basis for the quotation and that this revelation has caused considerable embarrassment.

Lebanese Crisis

Habib Mission--SPA briefly reported that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met in Jidda with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on 14 June. DAVAR reported on 15 June that Habib will arrive in Israel on 17 June. DAVAR said that Prime Minister Menahem Begin thinks that this will be Habib's last visit to Israel within the framework of his mission and that Israel will regard its results as the exhaustion of the political process in the crisis. In remarks at a 14 June election rally broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Begin said he will ask Habib whether the Syrians are going to move their missiles from Lebanon. If Habib's answer is negative, Begin went on, Israel will move them itself. He said there will be no war with Syria, but there will be no missiles either

Military Situation--Damascus radio, citing a Syrian military spokesman, reported that on 13 June Syrian planes intercepted an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft over Syrian airspace, downing it northeast of Damascus. Jerusalem radio confirmed that an Israeli drone on a reconnaissance patrol "over Lebanon and Syria" did not return to base. While Beirut radio reports indicated that the Lebanese capital was calm over the weekend, the Voice of Lebanon reported further Syrian shelling of the eastern city of Zahlah. Beirut radio reported that Israeli and Christian artillery shelled southern areas around An-Nabatiyah on 12 June.

Egypt

Multinational Force Talks--Cairo radio reported that the tripartite talks on the formation of a Sinai multinational force scheduled to resume today have been postponed until 22 June. Citing the newspaper MAY, MENA reported today that during their meetings last week in Israel, the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. representatives failed to reach agreement over the arrangements for such a force. MAY said Egypt and Israel disagree over the multinational force's proposed method of withdrawal and over Egypt's insistence that a UN force should replace the multinational force should the Security Council change its mind on the establishment of a UN force.

'Ali Receives Israeli Ambassador--MENA reported that at a 12 June meeting with the Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali reaffirmed Egypt's view on the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and said Israel's aggression could escalate the explosive situation in the Middle East. According to MENA, he advised Israel to adopt the appropriate measures to avert the harmful effects of the attack. In a Cairo radio report, 'Ali said Egypt rejected all pretexts by which Israel attempted to justify its attack and emphasized the importance of continuing the peace process.

Visits Postponed--According to MENA, Egypt asked Israel to postpone the visit of an Israeli delegation to Cairo that was scheduled to begin 13 June because of the recent developments. Citing the newspaper MAY, MENA also reported that Industry Minister Muhammad Taka Zaki postponed a visit to Israel that was to have taken place on 12 June.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 114 *15 June 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Support Declared for Kuwait Against Any Threat C 1

KUWAIT

Iranian Aircraft Reportedly Open Fire Over Kuwait C 1
Initial Report C 1
Investigation of Incident C 1
Official Protest C 1
AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Comment [14 Jun] C 2
AL-QABAS Column [14 Jun] C 2

QATAR

Iranian Raid Denounced; Support for Kuwait Voiced C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Iranian 'Aggression' Condemned by Crown Prince C 4
Foreign Minister Receives Philip Habib 14 Jun C 4
'Source' Denies Israel Aided by AWACS Information C 4

EGYPT

Consultative Council Statement on Israeli Raid D 1
Official Reviews Reaction to Israeli Raid on Iraq D 1
Egypt Requests Postponement of Israeli Visit D 2
'Ali, U.S. Charge Discuss Mideast Developments D 2
'Ali Discusses Raid With Israeli Ambassador D 2
'Ali Comments on Progress of Sinai Force Talks D 2
Delegation Returns From Sinai Force Talks D 3
Multinational Force Talks Deferred Until 22 Jun D 3
AL-JUMHURIYAH Urges Firmer U.S. Stance on Israel D 3

IRAQ

4 Oct Editorial on Reactor, Iranian-Israeli Ties [AL-JUMHURIYAH Oct 4] E 1
Hammadi Address to UN Security Council 12 Jun E 2
Armed Forces General Command Communiques 12-14 Jun E 8
Communique No 366 E 8
Communique No 367 E 9
Communique No 368 E 10
Hammadi: Nuclear Installation Will Be Rebuilt E 10
Iraqi Minister Says Nuclear Work Will Continue E 11
French Atomic Commission Condemns Israeli Raid E 11
Iraqi Source on Iranian Raid Against Kuwait E 11
Sudanese President Cables Saddam Husayn on Raid E 12

JORDAN

King Husayn Yarmuk University Commencement Address F 1
Secretary General Habib Chatti Visits Jordan F 3
Received by King F 3
Meeting With Crown Prince F 3
Meets Prime Minister F 3
14 Jun Departure F 3

LEBANON

Habib Activities, Departure for Israel Reported G 1
Palace Visits G 1
13 Jun Departure G 1
Prime Minister Comments on Security Situation G 1
Al-Wazzan Stresses Need To Continue Building Army G 1
AS-SAFIR Implicates Saudi AWACS in Israeli Raid [11 Jun] G 2
Al-Jumayyil Cited on Israeli Aid, Current Issues G 3

SYRIA

Israeli Plane Reportedly Downed by Fighters H 1
Army Formation Carries Out Tactical Exercise H 1
Al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Muhsin Ibrahim 13 Jun H 1
Lebanese Amal Leaders Received by Al-Asad H 1
Israel Said Trying To Reconnoiter 'National Will' H 1
Israeli Raid Called Retreat From Al-Biqa' Failure H 2

ISRAEL

IDF Spokesman Says Drone 'Apparently Downed' I 1
Begin Warns Syria, Says There Will Be No War I 1
Cabinet Discusses Raid Reactions, Other Issues I 1
Alignment Opposition I 1
Response to Alignment I 2
U.S. Reactions Analyzed I 2
Shamir Briefing on Information I 3
Begin Appeals to U.S. Public for Support I 3
Schiffer Details Appeal I 3
Message Characterized I 5
Foreign Ministry-Begin Dispute [POST 15 Jun] I 6
Ministry Unable To Locate Quote Used by Begin [DAVAR 14 Jun] I 7
Ministry Investigation I 7
Air Force Commander, Sharon Interviewed on Raid I 7
General 'Ivri Interviewed I 7
Ari'el Sharon Interview I 10
POST Says No Secret Lab at Iraqi Nuclear Plant [14 Jun] I 12

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Holds Meeting With 'Arafat 13 Jun Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Comments to Press on Israel, U.S. Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PLO's 'Arafat, Others Q 2
Secretary Demands Arab League Expulsion of Sudan Q 2
Tripoli Reports Fear of Popular Uprising in Sudan Q 3

MAURITANIA

Nouakchott Reports Departure of Somalia's Barre Q 4

MOROCCO

U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Arrives 14 Jun Q 5
'Arafat Comments on Talks With King Hassan Q 5

SUDAN

Somali President Visits, Returns to Somalia Q 6
13 Jun Arrival Q 6
Numayri Meeting Q 6
Numayri Praises Ethiopian, Saudi Relations Q 6

TUNISIA

Es-Sebsi Lauds U.S. Decision on F-16's to Israel Q 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on War Q 7

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

President Hassan Gouled Aptidon Wins Reelection R 1

ETHIOPIA

Cubans Reported En Route to Ethiopia on USSR Ship R 1

SOMALIA

Defense Ministry Reports Ethiopian Air Attacks R 1
AFP Report R 1

BAHRAIN

SUPPORT DECLARED FOR KUWAIT AGAINST ANY THREAT

JN131954 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1932 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Manama, 13 Jun (GNA)--The Bahraini prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, today telephoned his brother His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, and enquired about the Iranian air raid against Kuwaiti territory. He denounced and condemned such acts which expose the region to serious repercussions. The Bahraini premier expressed Bahrain's support for Kuwait against any threat or aggression.

KUWAIT

IRANIAN AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY OPEN FIRE OVER KUWAIT

Initial Report

LD131022 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] We have just received the following from the Ministry of Defense:

At about 1200 today three Iranian aircraft violated Kuwaiti air space in the area of Abdali, in the north of the country, and opened machinegun fire. There was, however, no loss of life or damage to property. They were engaged by our antiaircraft fire and were forced to flee.

Investigation of Incident

LD131410 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 13 Jun (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Minister of State for the Affairs of the Council of Ministers 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said in a statement to KUNA that investigation of the Iranian raid is continuing. He added the Supreme Defense Council, which was in session at the time of the raid under the chairmanship of Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah, was informed.

Official Protest

LD150836 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jun (KUNA)--It was announced here today that Kuwait had protested to Iran over a raid carried out last Saturday by three Iranian military aircraft against a border post in northern Kuwait. Mr Salah Faysal al-Mutawwa', Foreign Ministry deputy under secretary, said that he had handed over a memorandum of official protest to the Iranian Charge d'Affaires Daryush Moshtaq whom he summoned to his office yesterday. He added that the memo described the violation of Kuwaiti airspace by Iranian aircraft and Iran's machinegunning of the Al-'Abdali post on the border with Iraq as "an unfriendly act which renders a disservice to the good relations between the two neighboring Muslim countries."

Mr al-Mutawwa' added that the Kuwaiti Government had asked Iran to avoid such acts in the future "so they may not harm the two Muslim peoples in these difficult circumstances when we are confronting the Zionist enemy."

Earlier the Kuwaiti Defense Ministry said that the raid--the third of its kind against the same Kuwaiti location since the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi war 9 months ago--had not caused any casualties or material losses.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Comment

GF141605 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Jun 81 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Iranian Aggression Against Kuwait"]

[Excerpts] The timing chosen by Tehran to send its planes to bomb the Al-'Abdali region yesterday--just a few days after the Israeli air raid against Iraq--is casting more doubt and awakening suspicion about Tehran's intentions toward the Arabs. This accident causes one to think that the person in Tehran who ordered the air raid against Al-'Abdali must have been reading that open message saying that the Arabs should always be placed between the hammer and the anvil.

We have become puzzled about what language we should use in addressing Tehran and what language Tehran understands. Despite continuing evidence of Iran's malice and hatred toward Arabs and the people of the Gulf, we have always tried to disperse the effect of this damaging situation and to create a new image for Tehran--the image of a friend, brother, Muslim and partner in achieving liberation, progress, development and independence in the region.

It is true that Kuwait is a small country, but Tehran must know that Kuwait is not lonely or weak. Kuwait is not the proper location for those who want to commit aggression. If Tehran is seeking power from the existence of Israel, which strikes from the west, it is making a big mistake by thinking it can extend the battlefront in the Gulf region.

The Iranian aggression against Al-'Abdali implies that Iran is confirming the continuation of the war in the Gulf and that the war is likely to expand. Therefore, any hope of reestablishing the eastern Arab front to confront the Israeli aggression against the Arabs and the shrines of Islam has been lost. The fact that the Iranian air raid against Kuwait took place while the UN Security Council was meeting to discuss the Israeli air raid against Iraq and while Menachem Begin was issuing a new and strong warning to Syria, has only one implication. It means that Iran is telling everyone, especially the United States, that it will not allow Iraq to turn to its national front and that it will not allow the Gulf to carry out its effective role in supporting this national front against Israel and the United States.

AL-QABAS Column

GF141638 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Jun 81 pp 1, 22

[Article in the "Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Jasim Ahmad an-Nisf: "The Beginning of the End for the Iranian Authorities"]

[Text] Iranian provocations have gone too far. The growing anarchy among the Iranian authorities has had its effect on their external actions. They have resorted to deliberate attempts to create disturbances in the region to cover up the increasing deterioration in the domestic situation amid the unceasing conflict among the Iranian leadership.

Yesterday's air attack on Al-'Abdali is Iran's third attempt to violate Kuwaiti airspace and expand its war with Iraq. It is also another link in a chain of provocative actions such as the seizure of the Kuwaiti research ship and the continual statements and hints by Iranian officials and other Iranians that included blatant provocation against Kuwait and Arab Gulf countries.

It seems that Kuwait's policy of self-restraint has not done much good regarding Iran's fragile ruling body nor has it succeeded in restoring it to its senses and making it realize that it is playing with fire and that this fire will ultimately burn its fingers.

Kuwait's policy of self-restraint does not stem from weakness but from strength. Kuwait does not want to escalate matters and wants to provide the factors for stability in the entire Gulf region and to give Iranian officials the opportunity to review their stand. However, the Iranian authorities have deliberately ignored all these considerations and have persisted in their reckless and irresponsible policy, totally disregarding all sensible attempts to restore stability to the region within the framework of good-neighbor relations and the ties of Islamic brotherhood.

The proof of their failure to respond to the voice of reason was their attack on Al-'Abdali yesterday--an attack that was repulsed by our antiaircraft defenses.

Iran's provocative and irresponsible actions highlight two facts that cannot be ignored: The first is that the Iranian aggression in Al-'Abdali cannot be separated from the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Both attacks are the result of a single plan to create disturbances in the area and to strike at the Arab national entity. Both attacks seek to inflame the situation in the Gulf and to prevent the concentration of Arab military, petroleum and technological capabilities to support the cause of destiny--direct confrontation with the Zionist entity. The second is that internally Iran is on the verge of total collapse. The Iranian leaders have failed to resolve the problems of their peoples. Indeed, they have been a factor in the exacerbation of these problems and in the fragmentation of the home front. Iran became an arena for conflict over power and influence.

In the face of this total collapse and disintegration of the home front in Iran and the failure to halt the constant defeats in the face of the Iraqi forces, Iranian officials found nothing better to do than provoke their Arab neighbors. They did this to hide the facts from their people and to distract them from the deteriorating situation at home. At the same time they wanted to set the entire Gulf region ablaze, in line with the policy of "let it be on me and on my enemies."

Iran, however, is not alone in the arena. Kuwait, supported by all Arab Gulf countries, is capable of responding in kind and putting an end to the provocations against it. Indeed, the continuation of such provocations will only result in Iran collapsing and the Soviet Union swallowing it up.

The factors for equilibrium will not allow the powderkeg to be ignited, because it would set this important part of the world and the principal source of its oil on fire.

Iran's behavior indicates the beginning of the end for the Iranian authorities, who have reached a state of bankruptcy, impotence and total paralysis.

QATAR

IRANIAN RAID DENOUNCED; SUPPORT FOR KUWAIT VOICED

JN140852 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Doha, 14 Jun (GNA)--The State of Qatar has denounced the Iranian raid against Kuwaiti territory carried out at noon yesterday. This denunciation was made during the telephone call Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani made this morning to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to inquire about the incident and to denounce it. The Qatari amir reiterated his country's support for Kuwait against any threat or aggression on its territory.

SAUDI ARABIA

IRANIAN 'AGGRESSION' CONDEMNED BY CROWN PRINCE

LD131454 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, today telephoned His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, and expressed Saudi Arabia's condemnation of the Iranian aggression against Kuwaiti territory. His royal highness stressed Saudi Arabia's stand at sister Kuwait's side against any aggression against it. His royal highness expressed his profound regret that such aggression took place at this time when the Islamic states are in the utmost need for solidarity, cohesion and unity.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PHILIP HABIB 14 JUN

LD141224 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Jidda, 14 Jun (SPA)--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, this morning received Philip Habib, special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is currently visiting the kingdom. The meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, under secretary for foreign political affairs, and Mr Robert Newman, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

'SOURCE' DENIES ISRAEL AIDED BY AWACS INFORMATION

LD140924 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0830 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jun (SPA)--The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has expressed its strong regrets at the reports, reiterated by foreign and Arab press, that the AWACS aircraft which have been placed at the disposal of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, have been providing Israel with information. A responsible Saudi source today made a statement to SPA on the questions raised by Arab and foreign press about the range and capabilities of the AWACS aircraft. The source said the range of these aircraft does not cover the entire airspace of the kingdom. For this reason, he said, it is known that the kingdom is seeking a complete system to enable it to cover its entire airspace with the equipment needed for the purpose. The source added that the AWACS in the kingdom are in the possession of Saudi National Guard, which also supervises the information they gather.

The source expressed astonishment at the question raised by some Arab and foreign press in an attempt to cast suspicions about the Saudi project, at a time when Israel is doing all it can to prevent the kingdom from obtaining a complete AWACS system.

The source also deplored the attitude of some Arab papers which were misled by the allegations of foreign papers--papers with known objectives--and thus fell in line with the aims of the Zionist entity. The responsible source called on these papers to be alert against the deisgns of the enemies of the Arab nation, and not to fall for the plots which seek to shatter the Arab ranks and sow the seeds of weakness and disintegration within it at a time when the Arab nation is facing extremely grave conditions.

The source said the kingdom calls on the Arab press to place the sublime Arab nation above all other considerations, so that the Arab nation can stand firm in the face of the Zionist threat which continues to plot against it.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON ISRAELI RAID

NC131403 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Consultative Council condemned the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, describing it as an unacceptable act of international terrorism that contravenes the spirit of peace. The council stressed the Israeli aggression is an irresponsible and immoral act that violates international law, norms and principles and can lead to grave consequences.

The Consultative Council praised the positive step taken by the U.S. administration to postpone the delivery of contracted planes. It called on the United States to stop supplying Israel with arms.

The council called on the Security Council to adopt decisive measures to confront this aggression in accordance with the UN Charter.

The statement stressed the Consultative Council's support for the steps that have been taken by the Egyptian Government and People's Assembly regarding this issue.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS REACTION TO ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

NC122158 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 12 Jun 81

[From "With the Foreign Policy" program]

[Text] Angry reactions continue to be heard from various capitals of the world over the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. On the dimensions and effects of this attack, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Hasan Nayil says:

[Begin recording] In fact, Egypt's reaction to this event was very clear at all governmental, popular and official levels. In a very short time, maybe not more than 2 hours after the attack was reported, a statement was issued by the presidency of the republic denouncing and condemning it. The Foreign Ministry also issued a statement outlining its views. In addition, the People's Assembly held a special session at which the prime minister and foreign minister delivered a statement on the subject. In his statement, he affirmed Egypt's stand on this aggressive action, which is inconsistent with all international charters, laws and norms.

Directives have been issued to our ambassadors in various states to communicate to the governments of these states our position and our protest against the Israeli action, which threatens peace and security not only in the area but all over the world, as it constitutes a unique precedent in the history of international relations.

The UN Security Council is holding an urgent meeting to discuss this subject. We hope that the international community will be able to adopt appropriate resolutions that will underline the views of the world on this flagrant aggressive action, which represents an unprecedented challenge to international law and world peace, and that will prevent the repetition of such an event.

Iraq is entitled to develop its economic resources and its scientific and technological capabilities and to benefit from the scientific progress of this era. Dozens of states have similar reactors used for peaceful purposes. Iraq has signed the international Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and agreed to strict control by the International Atomic Energy Agency over these reactors to ascertain that they were being used only for peaceful purposes.

Therefore, we see that Iraq is committed to all international resolutions, which affirms that Iraq as a peaceful state has been seeking to develop its resources, including atomic energy, peacefully.

Israel has not signed the treaty, yet it carried out this strange action which the international community cannot allow. I do not need to affirm that Egypt has met this action with a deservedly firm stand, as this action constitutes a new obstacle on the road to the peace which we are all seeking in the Middle East. [end recording]

EGYPT REQUESTS POSTPONEMENT OF ISRAELI VISIT

NC150910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA)--Egypt has asked Israel to postpone the visit of an Israeli delegation to Cairo for some time because of the recent developments. Another date will be set for the visit, which was scheduled to begin Saturday, 13 June. The newspaper MAY says today that Egyptian Industry Minister Muhammad Taha Zaki had informed the Israeli side that he was postponing his visit to Israel which was to take place last Friday.

'ALI, U.S. CHARGE DISCUSS MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS

NC141307 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today held a meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo. The situation in the Middle East was reviewed at this meeting in light of the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the consequences of this attack. The current Security Council's discussions of the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor were also reviewed.

'ALI DISCUSSES RAID WITH ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

NC121032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jun (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed to Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sasson, Egypt's view on the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. This view is represented in condemning, resenting and denouncing this aggressive military action and considering it illegal and contrary to the provisions of international law and inconsistent with the peace efforts in the region and with maintaining their momentum. 'Ali explained that this aggression could escalate the explosive situation in the Middle East.

During his meeting with the Israeli ambassador this morning, upon his own summons, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that Israel should adopt the appropriate measures to avert the harmful effects of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

MENA has learned that the Israeli ambassador explained the Israeli Government's known view on the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and tried to justify this operation. 'Ali, however, emphasized that this aggressive action is tantamount to a new obstacle that Israel is laying in the path of the just and comprehensive peace that Egypt is seeking to establish in the area in the interests of all peoples in the region.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister explained to the Israeli ambassador that Israel must act to build the bridges of trust, prove it is serious in its quest for peace with the Arab states and safeguard the current peace efforts.

'ALI COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF SINAI FORCE TALKS

NC121142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated to the radio correspondent that the meetings of the Egyptian, American and Israeli delegations, concerning the special negotiations on the formation of the multinational force, will be resumed in Mena House next Monday.

He added that differences still exist on several points related to two subjects: The first concerned the formulation regarding the future deployment of UN forces should such forces take the place of the multinational force. The second point is related to the formulation of the special point on the withdrawal of the multinational force. Mr 'Ali added that Egypt is adhering to all the clauses stipulated in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali concluded his statement by saying that should there be an agreement on these two points, then an agreement will be initialed on the general framework of the formation of the multinational force in the Sinai. He added that, later on, Egypt and the United States will start contacts with a number of countries concerning their participation in the aforementioned force.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SINAI FORCE TALKS

NC122202 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the tripartite committee talks among Egypt, the United States and Israel on the formation of a multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai returned to Cairo this afternoon. The committee held intensive discussions until early this morning. The members of the delegations discussed many articles of the proposed executive protocol for the formation of the peacekeeping force between Egypt and Israel. The three sides agreed to resume discussion of the remaining part of the draft agreement in the near future.

MULTINATIONAL FORCE TALKS DEFERRED UNTIL 22 JUN

NC141251 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] It has been decided to resume the meetings of the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations to the talks on the formation of the multinational force in Mena House on 22 June, instead of tomorrow as was previously scheduled. The decision was made following the contacts that Egypt held today with the United States and Israel. The purpose of the postponement is to provide an opportunity for completing the studies on the formation of the force.

AL-JUMHURIYAH URGED FIRMER U.S. STANCE ON ISRAEL

NC150721 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 15 Jun 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In its editorial today the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH draws attention to the fact that the United States has voted against every proposal on the imposition of sanctions against Israel in every international forum in which such a vote was taken. The traditional U.S. argument has always been that the imposition of sanctions against Israel will make Israel more stubborn and will not help in solving a problem or establishing peace, and that the use of diplomatic means is the best way.

The paper adds: But peace in the Middle East is no longer the will of one party which another party can destroy, but has become a collective will by all the peoples of the area, including the Israeli people. This was confirmed by the Egyptian peace initiative. The peace will has been codified in the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and the United States has become a full partner in the peace process. Therefore, its responsibility to contain any action threatening this peace has become a primary responsibility, because the collapse of peace in the Middle East will be considered a direct failure of the U.S. policy.

Concluding its article, AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Consequently, the United States must be firmer in confronting any attempt to violate the peace framework so that the dreams of the peoples of the area will not disappear and go with the wind.

4 OCT EDITORIAL ON REACTOR, IRANIAN-ISRAELI TIES

WA121808 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "What is the Meaning of the Zionist Support for the Persian Regime?"]

[Text] The Zionist officials have again volunteered to serve the regime of Khomeyni, who calls himself "the Muslim Imam," to provide him with helpful information in his war with Iraq.

A statement from one of the Zionist military officials broadcast over the Zionist enemy radio indicated that Iranian aircraft have hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor, resulting in insignificant damage. Before that, a high-level military source stated: "I am surprised that the Iranian aircraft did not hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor before now."

We ask Khomeyni and his gang: Who will benefit from hitting the nuclear reactor in Iraq--Iran or the Zionist entity? The nuclear reactor cannot be a threat to Iran because Iraq looks upon the Iranian people as brothers. And if it were not for Khomeyni's bloodthirsty bunch and its bitter arrogance and hatred, then there would not have been a war between Iraq and Iran. Instead, there would have been peace, friendship and cooperation in the shadow of the true Islam, the Islam of Muhammad, 'Ali and Husayn, not the Islam of Khomeyni, Khalkhali, Bani-Sadr and the infamous gang.

The Zionist entity is the one that fears the Iraqi nuclear reactor. That entity has tried so hard to undermine Iraqi efforts to obtain nuclear technology. Further, that entity has warned that it will not stand with its hands tied behind its back in that regard, but rather it will try to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor by any means available to it, especially since the reactor constitutes a grave danger for "Israel."

That is what Begin and Zionist enemy circles have said. Those who tried to carry out that act are Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr, and the suspicious defense minister, Fakuri.

Khomeyni's bunch of Bani-Sadr and Fakuri should know that Iraq is not afraid of being hit on any part of its land because when Iraq engaged in battle against that bunch it considered all the possibilities.

Iraq is a strong country that is unified and stable and has wide international relations, and that has the respect of the world's people, unlike the regime of Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr, and Raja'i, which has no friend on earth but Begin.

Iraq is capable of recouping any losses inflicted on it in a very short time because it is rich and has many alternatives. Further, it has the ability to obtain billions with no difficulty, as opposed to the government of the illiterate and foolish, which cannot recoup any losses inflicted on it since no one believes in it, even the Iranian people themselves. The proof of this is in the laughable statement of Prime Minister Raja'i, who asked the Iranian people to "eat less, walk more and sleep outside."

That is the heaven promised by Khomeyni to the sons of the Iranian people--one in which there is "less food, a lot of hardship and poor life," so as to permit Khomeyni to continue on his throne and so that the illiterate and lazy bunch can continue in its role.

Those who call themselves leaders do not care about the Iranian people--they fill their pockets with ill-gotten gains. After Iran collapses on the heads of the millions of its sons and after famine sweeps the country and after the overwhelming defeat of the army, then Fakuri can safely board a Boeing airplane, along with his friends, back to Paris where they came from two years ago.

HAMMADI ADDRESS TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL 12 JUN

JN131426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] United Nations, 13 Jun (INA)--Iraq has requested the Security Council to decide that all states, specially the United States of America, refrain from providing Israel with any military material or technical assistance which might encourage it to pursue its policy of expansion and aggression.

Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaking before the council which met last night to look into the Zionist aggression on Iraq, said something more than condemnation should be done if we really want to have a world of law rather than a world of brute force.

Hereunder the full text of Dr Hammadi's speech.

Mr President:

Allow me first to express to you, and through you to the distinguished members of the Security Council, my gratitude for convening this meeting, and for giving me the opportunity to address the council on the question of the flagrant act of aggression committed by Israel against Iraq a few days ago.

On Sunday, 7 June 1981, at 1837 Baghdad local time, Israeli warplanes raided the nuclear installation situated near Baghdad, causing many civilian casualties and material damage. The Zionist aggressors announced on the following day their responsibility for the attack, brazenly claiming the total destruction of the installations.

It is noteworthy to recall, Mr President, that this was not the first attack of its kind carried out by the Zionist aggressor. We believe that Zionist warplanes carried out two raids aimed at the same installations on September 27, 1980.

In order to put the Israeli act of aggression in its proper perspective, it is necessary to deal with the motives and objectives of Zionist policies, and particularly those pertaining to the nuclear field.

It is no longer a secret that the founders of the Zionist entity had contemplated from the very beginning the possession of nuclear weapons as a means to guarantee the continued exile of the Palestinians, and the achievement of continued expansion over Arab territories in order to realize the Zionist dream of greater Israel.

The Israeli nuclear program goes as far back as 1949, when students were sent to a number of states to study atomic sciences. The most important experiments conducted by the Weizman Institute in the early fifties concerned the development of extraction techniques of uranium from phosphates in the Negev Desert, as well as those relating to the production of heavy water. In 1952, the Ben-Gurion government established the atomic energy commission within the framework of the Ministry of Defense, with a separate budget and special laboratories. The existence of the said commission was kept secret until 1954. In 1953, a nuclear cooperation agreement was concluded with France which marked a turning point in the Israel nuclear program. The fact remains however, that the United States was the first country to provide Israel with a nuclear reactor under an agreement concluded in 1955, namely the reactor at Nahal Sorek, which had a 5-megawatt capacity. The United States contributed 350,000 dollars towards the cost of the said reactor, and provided Israel with a vast library of books, studies, and reports, as well as 6 kilograms of enriched uranium-235.

Furthermore, 56 Israelis were trained in American nuclear establishments. Subsequently, Israel obtained another American reactor with an 8-megawatt capacity, which was installed at the Technion Institute. In 1957 a decision was made to construct the highly secret reactor at Dimona, and in 1958 a reactor at Rishon Leziyyon having a 5-megawatt capacity was constructed in cooperation with the United States.

The decade of the fifties also witnessed the provision to Israel of nuclear material and technology by the Central Intelligence Agency and the beginning of cooperation in the nuclear field with the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1964, the Dimona reactor became operational with a 24-megawatt capacity and a possible production of 5 to 7 kilograms of plutonium annually. This quantity is sufficient for the production of a nuclear bomb 1.2 times the force of the Hiroshima type.

It is to be noted that the Dimona reactor was obtained from France, and the truth about it was not disclosed until the CIA revealed in 1960 that what the Americans were told to be a textile factory was in fact a nuclear reactor. The New York TIMES on 20 December 1960 stated that the Dimona reactor was particularly well-suited for producing fissionable plutonium used in nuclear bombs. The same newspaper reported in its issue of July 18, 1970 that American experts who visited the reactor complained in 1969 that there was no guarantee that work relating to armament was not being undertaken in Dimona in view of the restrictive procedures imposed by Israel on inspection.

It is well known that Israel has had nuclear capability for a number of years. As far back as 1969, the Buffalo EVENING NEWS of 9 May carried on its front page a Reuter report published in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL stating that Israel had become the world's sixth nuclear power and had six Hiroshima-type bombs of 20-kilotons produced at Dimona. On 5 December 1974, the New York TIMES quoted Israeli President Ephraim Katzir, saying that Israel possesses the potential to produce atomic weapons, and will do so if we need it.

At the conference on a nonnuclear future held at Salzburg in May 1977, Paul Leventhal, a former staff nuclear weapons expert for the U.S. Senate government operation committee revealed that 200 tons of natural uranium--enough to manufacture 42 nuclear weapons--was shipped aboard a vessel which disappeared 9 years ago and ended up in Israel.

The uranium was loaded on a cargo ship named the Scheersburg A, which sailed out of Antwerp for Genoa. It never arrived. The cargo of the Scheersburg A is reported to be capable of keeping a Dimona-type reactor operating and producing plutonium for 20 years.

Shortly after the Salzburg revelation, Norway's former chief prosecutor stated that Israel agent Dan Aerbel had admitted taking part in the operation to divert, the uranium-laden ship. Aerbel had been seized in 1974 by the Norwegians with four other members of Israel's Mossad, the Israeli secret service, for the killing of a Moroccan national who was mistaken for a Palestinian by the Israeli agents at a small town in Norway.

According to an article published in THE TIMES of London on 14 August 1980, the American Central Intelligence Agency mistakenly released the text of a five-page secret document in 1974, which stated categorically that Israel was engaged in a nuclear weapons program. Part of the uranium was described as obtained by clandestine means which, although not spelled out, was understood to refer to various raids in Europe by squads of underground Mossad agents. The report, all but two paragraphs of which should have remained classified until a bureaucratic slip led to its publication, stated in a key section (and I quote):

We believe that Israel already has produced nuclear weapons. Our judgment is based on Israeli acquisition of large quantities of uranium, partly by clandestine means, the ambiguous nature of Israeli efforts in the field of uranium enrichment, and Israel's large investment in a costly missile system destined to accommodate nuclear warheads.

THE TIMES went on to say that recent foreign reports had suggested that South Africa is now Israel's main partner in a secret nuclear weapons development program. The article also referred to a mysterious blast detected off the coast of South Africa in September, 1979, by an American spy satellite. It also referred to the manuscript of a book written by two Israeli journalists entitled "None Will Survive Us: The Story of the Israeli A-Bomb", which contained information to the effect that the said blast was the result of a joint nuclear test by Israel and South Africa. The blast of September 1979 was followed by another in December of the same year, and the event was recorded by another U.S. satellite. THE MIDDLE EAST magazine, which in its issue published in London in April 1981 contained an investigative report on the Israel-South Africa nuclear link, states that once again the White House had said that the flash was probably not a nuclear blast and suggested it was a micrometeor hit, although scientists say this is likely to occur only once in 10 years. Even the CIA is not prepared to accept this a second time and has pointed out that, like the previous incident, South African warships were positioned secretly at sea just below the flash point. The magazine further quotes Marvin Cetron, the Pentagon's private weapons analyst as saying: Were I in the White House, I would try and give as many different possible alternatives that could be technically feasible, hoping to take off the high probability of its being a nuclear explosion. Obviously, it's a coverup."

Nor was this, Mr President, the first attempted White House coverup of its kind. In the mid-sixties, the United States Government discovered that more than 200 pounds of highly enriched weapons-grade uranium, enough for at least four atomic bombs, was missing from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC) plant in Apollo, Pennsylvania.

In his well-documented book "The Zionist Connection", Dr Alfred Lilienthal states that:

The most serious nuclear safeguards case the United States ever faced broke into the open in late February 1978 when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] released a 550-page report in response to a House committee inquiry over previous testimony given by NRC Executive Director Lee V. Gossick. In revealing that Gossick had testified incorrectly, the report confirmed that the CIA had evidence Israel had the atomic bomb by 1968 and that bomb material in fact had been diverted from the Apollo plant. Equally important to the report was that CIA third-ranking official Carl Duckett had informed a closed meeting of the NRC in 1976 that President Johnson had been told eight years earlier that Israel had atomic weapons. The president had told CIA Director Richard Helms, "don't tell anyone else not even Dean Rusk or Robert McNamara", then the secretaries of state and defense respectively.

The story was broken by the Washington POST in its issue of March 2, 1978.

The same Carl Duckett, who is currently a consultant to the U.S. Senate, repeated in an interview broadcast by ABC T.V. on 27 April 1981 that there was clear concensus in the CIA that indeed NUMEC material had been diverted and had been used by the Israelis in fabricating weapons. He also confirmed that President Johnson ordered Director Helms not to tell anybody else. Duckett further stated the key impression to me was that indeed it was taken very seriously by the President and obviously he was very concerned that we protect that information (ABC News closeup broadcast over the ABC television network, Monday 27 April 1981).

Iraq had embarked upon a vast and ambitious program of development. In doing so, my government recognized at an early stage the importance of science and technology, including the peaceful application of nuclear energy, for the achievement of social and economic development.

Working towards this goal, we have also recognized that the development of alternative sources of energy is becoming increasingly vital and that the peaceful uses of atomic energy would be one of the most important alternatives for some time to come.

Despite the basic imbalances and discrimination which are to be found in the treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Iraq was one of its first adherents.

We signed the treaty on 1 July 1968 and ratified it on 29 October 1969. In 1972, my country concluded an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] for the application of safeguards to all our nuclear activities as required by the Nonproliferation Treaty. On numerous occasions, my government expressed its conviction that full and faithful implementation of the Nonproliferation Treaty would make a major contribution to its twin objectives, namely horizontal and vertical nonproliferation and the promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We attach special importance to international cooperation in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy. Besides being a member of IAEA Iraq has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements with a number of countries. The Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission, with a view toward strengthening and promoting cooperation in scientific and technical research, has sponsored, with other organizations and with the participation of scientists from other countries, several conferences and seminars.

It can no longer be denied that it is the sovereign right of every country to seek knowledge and pursue the application of science and technology, including nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, in the interest of economic and social development. We firmly believe that the widening gap between developed and developing countries cannot be narrowed without the full utilization of science and technology, including the peaceful application of nuclear energy.

The 4th article of the Nonproliferation Treaty provides as follows (and I quote):

1. Nothing in this treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of this treaty.

2. All the parties to the treaty undertake to facilitate and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the treaty in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing alone or together with other states or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapons states party to the treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Moreover, at the Havana Summit Conference in 1979, the nonaligned countries reaffirmed the inalienable right of every country to undisturbed and independent development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. A similar position was adopted by the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of Islamic countries, held in Fez, Morocco in September 1980. In addition, repeated resolutions of the General Assembly have reaffirmed this right subject to appropriate safeguards.

Israel had prepared the ground for its act of aggression by a vast propaganda campaign alleging that Iraq was engaged in a program of nuclear weapons production. The countries which had concluded cooperation agreements with Iraq were denounced and vilified. The severity of the campaign prompted Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, then the foreign minister of France, to question the reasons for such a campaign. He recalled that Iraq was after all the 35th country to buy a nuclear research reactor.

There were 34 other countries which had imported 78 atomic reactors for such purposes working with enriched uranium. Most of the reactors were of American construction.

The countries included South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Philippines, Taiwan, Zaire, etc. The French Government also issued a statement on 29 July 1980 which expressed astronishment at the fabricated accusations being levelled against it for its cooperation with Iraq.

The statement pointed out Iraq's right, together with all other states, to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and found no basis upon which Iraq could be prevented from exercising that right. In conclusion, the statements reaffirmed that the cooperation of the French Government with Iraq was carried out with perfectly legitimate objectives, and was covered by all the necessary safeguards.

The Zionist campaign did not stop at that. There were acts of terrorism, sabotage, international piracy and physical liquidation carried out by Zionist undercover agents in order to obstruct Iraq's peaceful nuclear program.

The motives behind the Zionist campaign and their aggression against Iraq are first to cover up Israel's possession of nuclear weapons and second and more importantly, their determination not to allow the Arab nation to acquire scientific or technical knowledge necessary for their development and progress. The Zionists believe that they can thus impose their diktat on the Arab nation.

The more the Arabs advance in their scientific knowledge, the weaker the Zionist chances to maintain their illegal occupation of Arab territories and to deny the inalienable rights to the Palestinian people.

It is evident that the Israeli nuclear program has been geared to military purposes from its very inception, and that all sorts of illegal means have been employed for its enhancement in total violation of internationally accepted standards. Despite the repeated calls upon Israel to accede to the Nonproliferation Treaty, it has bluntly refused to do so.

Iraq, in contrast, by accepting the terms of the Nonproliferation Treaty, has fully subscribed to those standards in its nuclear program. In this context, I should like to quote the following from the statement made by the director general of the IAEA at the opening meeting of that agency's Board of Governors on 9 June 1981 and I quote: Iraq has been a party to the Nonproliferation Treaty since it came into force in 1970. In accordance with that treaty, Iraq accepts agency safeguards on all its nuclear activities. These safeguards have been satisfactorily applied to date, even during the recent period of armed conflict with Iran. The last safeguard inspection of the Iraqi nuclear center took place in January of this year and all nuclear material there was satisfactorily accounted for. This material included the fuel so far delivered for the Tammuz reactors.

Iraq, mindful of the danger posed to international peace and security by the Israeli armament programs, has taken the initiative since the convening of the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament in 1978, to bring attention to the world the dangers of those Israeli programs. The General Assembly, in its 33d regular session, adopted a resolution sponsored by 36 member states of the organization entitled military and nuclear collaboration with Israel. The second paragraph of that resolution requested the Security Council in particular to call upon all states under chapter 7 of the charter and irrespective of any existing contracts:

A. To refrain from any supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts thereof, to Israel, without exception;

B. To ensure that such supplies do not reach Israel through other parties;

C. To end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to Israel.

The resolution further requested the Security Council to establish machinery for the supervision and implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above.

During the 34th Session of the General Assembly, Iraq, supported by 25 other member states of the organization, inscribed an item on the agenda entitled "Israel Nuclear Armament." The assembly adopted Resolution 34/89, in which it called upon Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to inspection by the IAEA. It also strongly condemned any attempt on the part of Israel to manufacture, acquire, store, test or introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East.

It further requested the Security Council to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament.

Furthermore, Mr President, Iraq has actively supported the initiatives taken in the General Assembly concerning the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones particularly in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean.

Distinguished members of the council,

The attack carried out by Israel against Iraq is clearly an act of aggression in accordance with the provisions of the charter as expounded by the definition of aggression in Resolution 3314 of the 29th Session of the General Assembly. The Israeli allegation that it has acted in legitimate self defense is totally unfounded in fact and in law. Iraq has done nothing to give the enemy any reason to act in self-defense. This is the basic legal condition cited in international law for acting in self-defense.

The Israeli act of aggression is a severe blow to the internationally accepted system for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The director general of the IAEA, in his statement to the board of governors referred to earlier, said (and I quote):

"This attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor is a serious development with far-reaching implications. The agency's safeguards system is a basic element of the Nonproliferation Treaty. During my long time here, I do not think we have been faced with a more serious question than the implications of this development. The agency had inspected the Iraqi reactors and has not found evidence of any activity not in accordance with the Nonproliferation Treaty.

A non-nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty country has evidently not felt assured by our findings and about our ability to continue to discharge our safeguarding responsibilities effectively.

From a point of principle, one can only conclude that it is the agency's safeguards regime which has also been attacked. Where would this lead us in the future? This is a matter of grave concern which should be pondered well.

Iraq has already warned the Security Council in a letter distributed in document S/14073 dated 29 July 1980 that the Zionist campaign against Iraq was a prelude to an airstrike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, as Israel had in its possession American-manufactured planes with a range that enabled it to strike within Iraqi territory.

This Zionist act of aggression against Iraq constitutes a qualitative change in the aggressor's policy in the area. It is a clear indication of the Zionist determination after the failure of Camp David to escalate their provocations with acts of armed aggression prior to launching a full-scale war in order to subjugate the Arab countries and to impose full Zionist domination over the whole Middle East.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize once again that the Israeli attack against my country is a clear-cut act of premeditated aggression. The whole world has recognized this fact. The elaborate preparations which went into the commission of the said act were fully described by the prime minister of Israel and other Israeli leaders in their press conference held in Tel Aviv on 10 June. What is worse is that Begin stated categorically in that conference that "if Iraq tried to rebuild that reactor, then Israel shall do all it can to destroy it again."

Faced with this grave situation, the Security Council, in our opinion, cannot limit itself to a mere condemnation of this Israeli aggression. The Council should reaffirm the right of all states to develop nuclear programs for peaceful purposes. Mandatory sanction, in accordance with Chapter 7 of the charter should be imposed upon Israel to remove the grave menace to international peace and security posed by its actions. Israeli lawlessness should be brought to an end. The Security Council must decide that all states, and especially the United States of America, shall under Chapter 7 of the charter, refrain from providing Israeli with any military material or technical assistance which might encourage it to pursue its policy of expansion and aggression. Something more than condemnation should be done if we really want to have a world of law rather than a world of blind force.

In addition, the Security Council should, in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East, demand that all Israeli nuclear installations be opened to inspection and subject to the safeguards system of the IAEA.

There should be very little doubt, especially among the distinguished members of the council, that Israel's real target on Sunday 7 June 1981, was not our peaceful nuclear installations. The Zionists and their friends were actually aiming at Iraq's crucial role in rallying the Arab nations against the Camp David conspiracy in making a real contribution towards strengthening the world of Islam and the Nonaligned Movement, and in being the vanguard of the fight against colonialism, racism, including Zionism, and all other forms of domination.

They want to undermine the new Iraq and all that it stands for. That target, Mr President, is indestructible.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 12-14 JUN

Communique No 366

JN121716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Communique No 366 issued by the Iraqi Armed Froces General Command on 12 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continued to pound the forces of the charlatan Persian regime in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Two killed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin and five killed in front of our position in the Nowaud region.

B. Six killed and one vehicle and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. One killed and one fieldgun destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Four killed and one tank destroyed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Three killed and two vehicles destroyed in the Mehran region.
F. Ten killed and one vehicle, one fieldgun and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
G. One stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
H. Two killed and one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle loaded with personnel, one fieldgun and one missile launcher destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
I. One excavator destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
J. Our forward units continued their clashes with the enemy forces in the Abadan region and hit them hard with various weapons, inflicting the following grave losses in lives and equipment: 212 dead, whose bodies are still lying on the battlefield, and 8 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 2 vehicles loaded with hardware, 4 fieldguns and 1 cylindrical launcher. Moreover, one enemy helicopter was shot down in the same region.
K. Our helicopters today raided enemy armor and vehicles in the Abadan region and destroyed five tanks, three armored personnel carriers and two vehicles, one loaded with hardware, before returning safely to base.
L. Our air force planes today raided enemy armor and vehicles in the Abadan region and scored direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 245 dead, 14 tanks, 6 armored personnel carriers, 9 vehicles, 7 fieldguns, 1 missile launcher, 1 excavator, 3 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post, 1 cylindrical launcher and 1 helicopter.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 34 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two tanks, two vehicles and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 June 1981

Communique No 367

JN131651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue their operations against the Persian enemy, hitting his positions and forces hard. Communique No 367 issued by the Armed Forces General Command put known enemy losses during the last 24 hours at 309 killed, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 ammunition stockpile, 2 observation posts and 1 excavator destroyed. It added that advance Iraqi units in Abadan hit the enemy forces and reinforcements hard, inflicting on him in this region alone 280 killed and various military equipment destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our capable armed forces continued to hit the forces of the ignorant racist Persians in the operational sectors. The following are the results of the activities of yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Four were killed opposite our units' positions in the Nowsud region.
B. Five were killed and two vehicles, one carrying ammunition, were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. One was killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Six were killed and one fieldgun was destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. Five were killed and two vehicles and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Two were killed and one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. One enemy helicopter was downed in the same region yesterday.

G. Our advanced units continued to hit the enemy forces and reinforcements hard with all weapons in the Abadan region, killing more than 280 and destroying 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 2 field guns and 1 excavator.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 309 dead and 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 7 vehicles, 3 field guns, 1 excavator, 1 ammunition stockpile, 2 observation posts and 1 helicopter destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, two vehicles and one fieldgun were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 June 1981

Communique No 368

JN141724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Communique No 368 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued to pound the forces of the charlatan Persian regime in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Two fieldguns destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
B. Two killed and five vehicles and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. One killed and one armored personnel carrier, two vehicles and two fieldguns destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Three observation posts destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. One vehicle loaded with hardware and one fieldgun destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Two vehicles destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
G. With enthusiasm and ability, our forward units continued to hit enemy forces hard in front of their positions in the Abadan region, killing 193 and destroying 7 tanks; 2 armored personnel carries; 3 vehicles, 2 loaded with hardware; 1 TOW missile launcher; 2 stockpiles of hardware; and 1 cylindrical launcher.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 196 dead, 7 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 13 vehicles, 5 fieldguns of various calibers, 1 TOW missile launcher, 4 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts and 1 cylindrical launcher.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 30 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, two vehicles and two armored vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 June 1981

HAMMADI: NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS WILL BE REBUILT

JN141948 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 14 Jun (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has proclaimed Iraq's determination to rebuild its nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. In a televised interview here this evening, he stressed that the aim of the Zionist raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations was to prevent the Arabs from catching up with scientific progress. He said Iraq is determined to rebuild these installations to use them for peaceful scientific purposes.

On claims by certain U.S. newspapers that Iraq has bought enriched uranium used for making the atomic bomb, Dr Hammadi said: Nobody, with the exception of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is entitled to specify whether Iraq's efforts to develop its nuclear installations are for peaceful purposes or not.

This agency has confirmed several times, particularly after the inspection by its experts in January, that the Iraqi nuclear installations are for peaceful purposes.

IRAQI MINISTER SAYS NUCLEAR WORK WILL CONTINUE

JN131549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Tunis, 13 Jun (INA)--Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, has said that: The Zionist entity's unjust and barbaric aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations will not prevent us from continuing serious and scientific work to obtain advanced nuclear and technological energy with redoubled persistence, unbending strength and a strong will and determination.

Speaking on Tunisian television last night, he added that the Zionist entity realizes quite well that it will be endangered when the Arab nation masters science and technology and when it passes from the stage of backwardness to that of science and nuclear energy. Nuclear energy, he said, is an advanced link in the field of science which Iraq has worked hard to possess, something which terrified the Zionist entity.

He praised the genuine Arab stand taken by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Arab people following the Zionist aggression against Iraq.

FRENCH ATOMIC COMMISSION CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID

JN121144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA)--Michel Pecqueur, general administrator of the French Atomic Energy Commissariat, has expressed the sympathy of the commissariat and its scientists with Iraq over the bestial Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations.

Pecqueur today sent a cable to the Iraqi Atomic Energy Organization, asserting that the French Government has condemned the grave military action against Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes. He added that a broad sector of the international community will support Iraq.

IRAQI SOURCE ON IRANIAN RAID AGAINST KUWAIT

JN141233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA)--Iraq has announced that the Iranian air raid against the Al-'Abdali region in Kuwait is new evidence that the racist regime in Iran has as its target the whole Arab nation and not only Iraq.

In a statement today, a responsible Iraqi Foreign Ministry source said that the Iranian regime does not hesitate to commit aggression and harm any Arab state whenever it manages to do so. He added that the Iranian aggression against Kuwait came to divert attention from the comprehensive and strong Arab and international campaign against the Zionist aggression on Baghdad and the Tammuz nuclear reactor.

The raid of the Iranian regime's aircraft against the Al-'Abdali region in fraternal Kuwait is new evidence that the racist and expansionist regime in Iran has as its target not only Iraq, but the whole Arab nation. It does not hesitate to commit aggression and harm any Arab state whenever it manages to do so.

However, the ruling clique in Iran knows quite well after 10 months of battle that despite its sinister intentions, it cannot achieve its targets in harming the Arab nation as long as Iraq is, by God's aid, strong and capable of confronting its ambitions and threats and defending the Arab nation, its sovereignty, dignity and security.

What confirms the Iranian regime's aggressive intentions and these intentions' connection with the Zionist enemies' schemes is the timing of the raid. Stemming from the Iranian regime's anti-Arab, Iranian aircraft, which had previously committed a similar aggression against Kuwait, committed this aggression at this time in particular in order to divert attention from the comprehensive and strong Arab and international campaign against the Zionist aggression on Baghdad and the Tammuz nuclear reactor--an aggression benefiting from the Iranian regimes aggression against Iraq and Iran's 10-month-long war against Iraq.

The ruling clique in Iran, which conspires against the Arab nation, as seen by its attack on Iraq and its expansionist policies against the Arab nation, once again joins destinies with the enemy and offers him services. This premeditated aggressive act requires a clear Arab stand in order to condemn it and to expose the collusion and coordination between the Zionist enemy and the Persian enemy in their schemes, which are hostile to the Arab nation.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT CABLES SADDAM HUSAYN ON RAID

JN132005 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text of cable sent to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri--date not given]

[Text] Brother President Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq: In my name and on behalf of the Sudanese people, I convey to you our strong denunciation of the treacherous attack launched by the Israeli enemy's Air Force against fraternal Iraq with the aim of striking at its steadfastness and undermining its strength and support for Arab rights.

While condemning this criminal aggression, which by being directed against the fraternal Iraqi people and their scientific and economic accomplishments was meant to undermine the entire Arab nation and Arab homeland, we stand by your side firmly and solidly in the face of the plots of world Zionism and its schemes aimed at dominating the Arab lands and sovereignty.

While condeming this treacherous aggression, we stress the support of the Sudanese people and government for your fraternal people in their just struggle to uphold the word of Arabs and Muslims.

May God grant us success for the good of this nation.

[Signed] Your brother Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

KING HUSAYN YARMUK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

JN141637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1442 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Speech by King Husayn at commencement ceremony of Yarmuk University in Irbid--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother graduates, brother citizens: I convey to you greetings of trust and love. It is the homeland's pride every year to honor these young processions of its sons, the vanguards of the future who are armed with knowledge and morals and who will join the rest of our Jordanian working people to serve their nation and build the edifice of their homeland.

Brother graduates, today you are leaving behind the first stages of the academic challenge, joining Jordanian society in confronting national challenges and joining the Arab society throughout the big homeland in confronting fateful dangers. The happy and painful events experienced by our nation place us before two main challenges: First, preserving our nation's dignity as a firm Arab fabric that reflects genuine belief in the unity of hopes, aspirations, objectives and destiny and that safeguards Arab rights and dignity, for the dignity of the individual is derived from the dignity of the family, society and the homeland and the dignity of the Arab homeland is part of the Arab nation's dignity throughout all the Arab countries. [applause] There can be no compromise over this dignity. Whoever compromises the nation's dignity is not part of this nation nor its traits, ethics or inherited soil. Safeguarding our nation's identity is a cherished objective that cannot be shaken or distorted by any form of foreign hegemony or any form of defeatism and humiliation.

The second challenge is to build an intrinsic Arab power as a fact and reality and not as a screen or a pretext for some people in this world to strengthen the hostile Zionist power and weaken those who are standing fast against it. This challenge also consists of building an intrinsic Arab power able to protect the nation and its destiny. [applause]

Although Zionist agression against the Arab nation has not stopped since the beginning of this century, Israel's treacherous aggression against fraternal Iraq is unprecedented in international relations. It is a violation of all laws, values and norms--a violation by which Israel sought to strike a vital installation that reflects the determination of Iraq and the Arabs to catch up with the progress and civilization of the 20th century. All Israel's justifications for its aggression against this landmark of civilization are rejected, fabricated and exposed. [applause]

A nuclear reactor in a signatory state of the international Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty is destroyed by an entity that refuses to sign this treaty and that goes so far as to dictate treaties of defeatism and not treaties of peace to be signed by all the Arab countries. It is this entity which introduced nuclear weapons into the region to threaten the entire Arab nation so that it would succumb and surrender. They [not further identified] continue to supply this entity with everything it needs and does not need to remain an arrogant and provocative usurper. They do not discuss this nor mention it. It does not concern them at all. They continue to plan a new aggression on a regional level, specifically against Jordan and Palestine, by diverting the waters of the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea to cool new nuclear reactors that they will erect in the region, as if it is their right and it is not the right of the Arab nation in Iraq to seek to catch up with the advanced world and 20th century civilization. [applause]

Israel is a club they are wielding over the heads of the Arabs in order to continue blackmailing them and plundering and squandering their resources so as to deprive them of the chance to exploit these resources to build their intrinsic power, beginning with their individual, and develop the wealth in their minds and soil to prepare for the day when their oil wealth will be exhausted and disappear.

This is a gross injustice, a gross evil and a great humiliation. It is high time to repulse all the elements and dimensions of this humiliation and oppression. [applause]

The Israeli aggression is definitely a blatant expression of the Israeli mentality, which is hostile to Arab progress and development. This aggression exposes the Zionist ideology that Arab progress and power are an obstacle to Israeli hegemony over the Middle East. The Israeli officials' arrogance and boasting about this aggression brands them as enemies of humanity, justice and peace.

Brother graduates, in this speech I am addressing you, the new Jordanian generation, and the coming Arab generation. I tell you and them as well as the world around us that Arab willpower to progress, preserve the nation's identity and resources and regain its rights in Palestine will not be obstructed or undermined. [applause] This is what I believe and what every Arab believes. There is not a single person among the Arabs who does not believe this. [applause]

Brothers, I am addressing you while you are entering life through its widest doors to contribute to strengthening this nation and instilling the spirit of challenges in its ranks. Wherever you may be, I tell you that our Arab nation will not surrender and its spirit will not be killed. [applause] The attack on the Baghdad nuclear reactor will only charge us with more faith and determination to carry on the construction work everywhere in the Arab homeland. [applause]

The violent explosion in Baghdad should sound the alarm for all those who have so far turned a deaf ear to justice. It should warn them that henceforth the Arabs will not accept courtesies and diplomatic sympathies [applause] which are meaningless in the face of the overt and covert aggression which threatens the very existence of this nation. Those Arab officials who think that they are safe from aggression must now clearly understand that they are not safe from this aggression or the judgment of history. [applause] They must also understand clearly and unequivocally that at any rate the sophisticated weapons that the United States has placed in Israel's hand have made all Arabs a target of Israeli aggression no matter how distant they are from the frontline with Zionism, the common enemy of the Arabs. [applause]

Israel and its supporters, and also those who succumb to its supporters and stand behind it, must all know that this nation will not be humiliated. It will not surrender or succumber to Israeli terrorism. The recent aggression has come as a warning to the Arabs. It has opened their eyes to the need to distinguish between friend and foe and to treat nations on the basis of their support for right and principle and with true Arab courage and morality. [applause]

While speaking about Israel and its supporters, we tell our Arab brothers that Jordan has often warned against disunity and lack of common awareness of responsibility vis-a-vis the Zionist enemy. We greatly hope that our Arab brothers, wherever they may be, will understand that henceforth there will be no room among them for any defeatists, evaders or those who imagine that foreign protection can guarantee their security and safety outside their nation's protection, common strategy and security and honor. [applause]

Brother graduates, I am addressing you and our nation everywhere from the land of Yarmuk. I am inspired by the victory, dignity and honor that this name has signified and will continue to signify throughout our long history. Let our pledge before God and the nation be the pledge of the faithfuls who are determined to liberate Jerusalem and the holy places in the tradition of 'Umar, Khalid, Abu 'Ubaydah, Shurahbil and Salah ad-Din. Peace be upon you.

SECRETARY GENERAL HABIB CHATTI VISITS JORDAN

Received By King

JN131842 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Court today Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. They reviewed current issues in the Islamic world and means to strengthen Islamic solidarity.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed the importance of the Arab and Islamic worlds' adoption of one stand against the Zionist challenge which threatens the Arab character and Islamic culture. He called for intensifying Arab and Islamic efforts to support the Palestinian issue and the Arabs' and Muslims' just causes.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Meeting With Crown Prince

JN132159 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan received in his office today Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference Organization secretary general. Talks during the meeting dealt with the lastest developments in the region in light of the heinous Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations, the Zionist plots against the Arab and Muslim nations, particularly the Zionist plans for Jerusalem aimed at Judaizing holy Jerusalem and divesting it of its Arab and Islamic character and the arbitrary Zionist measures against the Arab people of Jerusalem. Chatti saw a documentary film on the settlement of the Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza. Chatti expressed his admiration for the objectivity of the film which was supported by facts and documentary pictures.

Talks also dealt with the Israeli project to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea with a canal that would pass through Arab territories, over which Israel has no sovereignty. the project will tamper with the Dead Sea international waters and threaten Jordan's economic interests, thus challenging international law and conventions. Chatti reviewed the results and resolutions of the recent meeting of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers which was held in Baghdad.

The meeting was attended by Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, chairman of the Royal Committee for the Affairs of Jerusalem, and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs.

Meets Prime Minister

JN131528 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 13 Jun (PETRA)--Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, currently visiting Jordan.

Discussions dealt with the political situation in the region on the Arab, Islamic and international levels and the current developments in light of the Israeli aggression against Iraq. The prime minister and Chatti also reviewed the results of the Arab foreign ministers conference recently held in Baghdad as well as the means to bolster Arab and Islamic solidarity. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim attended the meeting.

14 Jun Departure

JN141932 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, left Amman this evening after a visit of several days to Jordan.

HABIB ACTIVITIES, DEPARTURE FOR ISRAEL REPORTED

Palace Visits

NC121222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib left Beirut today [as heard] for Israel to meet with Israeli officials later today within the framework of his mission in the area. Habib yesterday afternoon paid a brief visit to the Republican Palace in B'abda, and was the guest at a dinner banquet held for him by President Sarkis the day before yesterday in the B'abda Palace, attended by the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon. The dinner was an occasion for further talks on the current developments.

13 Jun Departure

NC130926 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] At 1108 [0908 GMT] the plane of U.S. envoy Philip Habib took off from Beirut International Airport in the direction of Tel Aviv.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC131329 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpts] At a meeting held this morning in the B'abda Palace, President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan discussed the security and political developments in Lebanon and the area. The discussion focused on the measures that can be taken to consolidate the calm and to prepare for the next meeting of the Arab followup committee in Riyadh in another 10 days.

After his meeting with the president of the republic, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated: After the talks that took place last week we had time for contemplation, contacts and an assessment in preparation for a new stage that will begin, as you know, in the scheduled preparatory meeting in Saudi Arabia. We are preparing all the prerequisites for the success of this new stage, just as we have succeeded in the first stage, despite what has been said about disappointing results from the first stage. He added: You will find that the security atmosphere is relaxed, thank God, and that people are gradually regaining confidence. This is natural. We must continue the steps and our contacts to stabilize this security situation and arrive at other beneficial security measures.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: It is understood that the museum road will be reopened soon? He replied: The reopening of the roads will be a natural outcome of the security relaxation that we feel. Our policy is to have all the roads reopened.

Asked about the continuing deterioration of the security situation in Zahlah, he said: We are devoting utmost attention to the security situation in Zahlah. This is not because of the repeated complaints about it, but out of our full sympathy with its people. We are constantly trying to improve the security situation in Zahlah and in general. There are solutions for the Zahlah problem, and we hope the parties concerned will cooperate to implement these solutions very soon.

AL-WAZZAN STRESSES NEED TO CONTINUE BUILDING ARMY

NC131831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has said: What is the use of an army command if there are no members in this army? And what is the use of an army with its members if there is no command? Prime Minister al-Wazzan praised the army and said in the soldier's program on the radio that the citizen must look for a national role to fulfill toward the homeland as long as the storm is heavy.

Regarding the work of the Arab followup committee, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that through its contacts with some of the parties it has able to help stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and to continue preparing with the state officials the necessary measures to recover from this bleeding. We shall not despair, he said, and we shall continue our efforts until we ensure security and stability for the Lebanese.

The prime minister affirmed that the state is continuing its efforts to build a balanced national army. He said: This army must be the best example and the living symbol of Lebanon in the future.

AS-SAFIR IMPLICATES SAUDI AWACS IN ISRAELI RAID

LD150817 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Saudi AWACS Aircraft Take Part in the Raid on Baghdad"]

[Excerpt] Well-informed Western and East European diplomatic sources told AS-SAFIR yesterday that the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad last Sunday was carried out through planning and joint coordination with U.S. intelligence. They said that the U.S. AWACS radar aircraft operating in Saudi Arabia played a significant role in guiding the Israeli aircraft and ensuring the success of the raid.

This information came at a time when Baghdad was preparing to host the Arab foreign ministers extraordinary meeting to discuss the Israeli aggression. In the meantime the Security Council has agreed to hold an urgent meeting at midnight tomorrow (Friday) to discuss the Iraqi complaint.

The sources said that Israel obtained precise information from U.S. satellites about the Iraqi Tammuz nuclear reactor and the air defense system protecting it. They asserted that the U.S. AWACS aircraft flying in Saudi airspace and operated by American advisers took control of guiding the Israeli F-15 and F-16 aircraft during their flight in Saudi and Jordanian airspace. The AWACS aircraft accurately defined for the Israeli aircraft the air corridors leading to the nuclear reactor.

The sources said that the AWACS aircraft also played a significant role in providing the necessary cover for the Israeli fighters during their passage through Saudi airspace as well as in reporting information on the movement of Iraqi aircraft. Continuing, the source said that the CIA network in Iraq also played a role, in cooperation with Israeli intelligence (Mossad), in gathering information about the Iraqi missile network protecting the reactor, their effectiveness and their range, as well as information about the nuclear reactor itself.

The sources drew attention to the large number of Americans who visited Iraq in the past few months whether under the pretext of tourism or on diplomatic missions, the number of which increased severalfold compared with the past.

The sources added that the objective of the operation, in addition to destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor, was to test the possibility of reaching any vital target in the Arab area.

The sources expressed the belief that the U.S. and Israeli attention has now begun focusing on the Libyan Jamahiriyah because information indicate the existence of vital strategic targets in Libya similar to the Iraqi vital target which the Israeli aircraft attacked on Sunday. The sources linked this possibility with the recent American-Israeli and Egyptian-Sudanese compaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and with the talk about it being turned into a warehouse for Soviet weapons and its acquisition of nuclear reactors capable of producing nuclear weapons.

The sources believe that any strike of this kind against the Libyan Jamahiriyah will emanate from Sudanese territory in view of the existing alliance between Tel Aviv and Cairo and between Cairo and Khartoum. These sources, in the course of their discussion of this possibility, pointed to the tour which Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon made of the Egyptian western front on the borders with Libya. It is recalled that Sharon, according to Israeli radio, was most enthusiastic about the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and that he had submitted his resignation from the Israeli Government in protest against the delaying of the operation.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources have told AS-SAFIR that Palestinian-Libyan contacts took place during the last 24 hours in order to coordinate the stances of the two sides at the Arab foreign ministers meeting which is to be convened in Baghdad today. The sources pointed out that an agreement was reached that Libyan secretary for external liaison [title as published] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Jbaydi will participate in the conference. The sources said that during the contact there was talk about halting the Iraqi-Iranian war so that all efforts will be directed toward confronting Israel and putting an end to its recklessness in the Arab area.

The sources said that the Palestinian leadership had given PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi, who left for Baghdad last night, instructions to work for ending the war. The sources emphasized that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has carried out extensive contacts with Tehran to persuade it to end the war with Iraq and freeze all the secondary conflicts in the area in order to tackle the main conflict with Israel. The sources spoke of a Palestinian tendency to coordinate efforts with Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in order to mediate between Baghdad and Tehran to end the war between them.

AL-JUMAYYIL CITED ON ISRAELI AID, CURRENT ISSUES

NC141320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has denied the existence of relations between the Lebanese Front and Israel. He said: We are ready to sign any statement issued by the political leaderships in Lebanon refuting any dealings with Israel. In an interview to be published by the weekly MONDAY MORNING tomorrow, the Phalangist leader said: The Christians in Lebanon have not asked for protection from Israel or from any other country. He added: Israel has an interest in the continuity of the status quo in Lebanon in order to benefit from it.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil affirmed the independence and freedom of the Lebanese Front in making political decisions, adding: We are not concerned about the one who gives us assistance because the Lebanese Front is independent and free and, in any case, Israel has no influence over it.

He added: The Arab followup committee's first and last aim is the resolution of the Lebanese crisis. However, he criticized the committee's method of tackling the crisis, saying: We shall take very positive action to restore normal Lebanese-Syrian relations. Al-Jumayyil said that the Lebanese Front has not discussed the subject of guarantees for the Christians in Lebanon with the followup committee, but we have explained to them that we want to be independent and free and to maintain Islamic-Christian coexistence in Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil added: Philip Habib's mission concerns Moscow and Washington, and it is a peripheral war between two giants. [sentence as heard] Al-Jumayyil rejected any trend aimed at the establishment of a unified command for the Lebanese Army and the Arab Deterrent Forces, saying: We accept temporary Arab aid for the army to enable it to stand on its feet again. [as heard]

ISRAELI PLANE REPORTEDLY DOWNED BY FIGHTERS

JN131221 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 0936 today, Saturday, 13 June 1981, an enemy reconnaissance plane violated Syrian airspace. Our planes intercepted the reconnaissance plane, downing it northeast of Damascus. The wreckage of the plane has been collected from the area.

ARMY FORMATION CARRIES OUT TACTICAL EXERCISE

JN131752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus--At instructions from President Lt Gen Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the armed forces, one of our combat formations, in cooperation with the various arms, air force and helicopters, has carried out a tactical exercise. The execution of the exercise was witnessed by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, chief of staff for operations and training, and a number of officers from the army General Command and formations.

At the beginning the director of the exercise gave a detailed briefing on the idea of the exercise and its stages which included combat preparations, an advance from original positions to defense positions and overcoming of a stronger enemy formation. Our formation then began carrying out the exercise. It repulsed the enemy offensive with various arms, a supporting air force and helicopters. The development of the combat stages was very close to a real battle situation, which greatly contributed to the realization of the aims of the exercise.

At the end of the exercise Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan made an analysis of the stages of the exercise and praised those who prepared for it in order to promote the combat ability of our armed forces. He asked everyone to do their utmost to preserve their combat readiness in preparation for the war of liberation against the Zionist enemy.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANON'S MUHSIN IBRAHIM 13 JUN

JN131304 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Central Political Council of the National Movement in Lebanon, at 1115 this morning. They discussed recent developments in the Lebanese arena and the Arab region and ways to bolster Arab steadfastness to confront Israeli challenges and imperialist designs. Muhsin Ibrahim reiterated the support of the Lebanese National Movement for Syria's stand under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

LEBANESE AMAL LEADERS RECEIVED BY AL-ASAD

JN141529 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1230 this afternoon Nabih Bari, secretary general of the Amal Movement in Lebanon, and members of the movement's leadership council Husayn Musawi, Hasan Hashim and Zakariya Hamzah.

ISRAEL SAID TRYING TO RECONNOITER 'NATIONAL WILL'

JN141456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The downing yesterday of the Israeli reconnaissance plane--the seventh in a month--underscores two important facts:

(1) Israel is reconnoitering our defensive potential, in search of gaps in our defenses through which to attack--this is the firm policy of the Zionist entity--and (2) Syria is always prepared to repulse aggression.

The successive failures of the Israelis to reconnoiter our combat preparedness prove another fact: Israel is trying to politically reconnoiter the strength of our national will.

Whatever form Israeli reconnaissance may take, it always meets with the appropriate response. The information that the reconnaissance aircraft fail to take back to the occupied lands could help those in Israel and the United States planning an attack to form a more accurate picture of the situation than if those aircraft had returned with their film. This is another reason for the predicament of inaccurate Israeli evaluations of the situation. The Zionist decisionmakers are quite aware of the full implications of the lengths President al-Asad went to in his interview with the Independent British Television network in affirming that we will inflict as many losses on the Israeli Air Force as our missiles sustain--if not more--should it attempt to attack us, especially since the entire world knows that President al-Asad does not talk idly. Our right to self-defense is not negotiable. It is as important as our ability to protect our independent national decision.

We are sure that there will be rapid efforts by all the factions of the hostile front to affect our capability or our will, or to contain our national decision. We are also sure that these efforts will be extremely varied in name, type and direction. However they will have the sole objective of subjugating the Arab nationalist will, the vanguard and essence of which is represented by Syria, to the will of imperialist-Zionist hegemony.

We are also sure that these efforts will intensify and synchronize to the extent of appearing linked and systematic now that Israel, the spearhead of the hostile front's onslaught, has realized that a direct confrontation with Syria could have disastrous consequences.

Undoubtedly, one of the most prominent of these efforts will be the use of the Zionized factions in Lebanon, some of whom have grouped themselves in Zahlah as part of a plan which required bringing them from other Lebanese areas, to cause a flareup in the unfortunate city that hosts them. This will occur whenever they get the signal from Israel to play their role in the complex, anti-Syrian effort. They may do this any minute following the downing of the seventh Israeli reconnaissance plane yesterday.

Another part of this effort is Philip Habib's persistent efforts to achieve politically for Israel gains that it estimates it is unable to achieve by other means. Syria, however, as it watches all attempts to affect, contain and undermine its stand, has based its calculations on the awareness that steadfastness and confronting the aggressor are its necessary fate.

ISRAELI RAID CALLED RETREAT FROM AL-BIQA' FAILURE

JN130820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Clash and the Great Transformation," TISHRIN says: President Hafiz al-Asad's remarks on the Zionist security concept shed light on all the political, strategic and psychological aspects of this philosophy based on very peculiar rules that violate all international, legal and logical principles. Surprisingly enough this theory is fully supported by the United States; everyone else rejects and condemns it. Israeli security within this framework is based on two principles, fear and fait accompli. Fear is to lead to fait accompli, which consequently must be legalized and is no longer to be discussed.

With the missile crisis, Syria has begun the process of clashing with the enemy and has initiated an Arab strategy that prepares the ground for confronting the two Israeli principles of fear and fait accompli. When Syria broke this wall of fear and advanced to the stage of preparation for confronting the Israeli fait accompli, it constituted the potential that inflamed the Israeli arrogance because Israel fully understood the seriousness of this Syrian decision, this new strategy adopted by President al-Asad in making decisions beginning with the 1973 October war and ending with the missile crisis.

The paper adds: Because Syria realized the serious character of such a decision and took into consideration a possible Zionist furor, it prepared itself for all eventualities and secured all the psychological, material and military requisites to guarantee implementation of this decision and repulsion of any Zionist aggression.

Perhaps Israel's furor increased when it fully realized that Syria had prepared for full implementation of the decision and for guaranteeing the heroic steadfastness, thus enabling the continuation of this stand. If we go back to the beginning of the crisis, to Begin's statements and the orders given to conduct an air raid against the Syrian missiles, then to the announcement that these orders had been suspended and then cancelled, we realize that Israeli calculations on the gains and losses are not in its favor and that the possibility of scaring Syria--given that it is the only Arab force in the confrontation arena--is no longer guaranteed and aggression against Syria is not an easy task, as President Hafiz al-Asad has stated.

Thus, we might find here the psychological and military explanation for Israel's retreating from Syria to the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Israel wants to restore the myth of its superiority in Arab minds and the image of the invincible Israeli Air Force, both of which have been tarnished recently. That is why Israel believed that a spectacular action was necessary, one that would divert attention from the state of failure in Al-Biqa' to an easy alternative in Iraq, burdened by the wounds of the destructive war with Iran. The Israeli treacherous operation against the Iraq nuclear reaction was a moral compensation for Israel for its failure to carry out its threats against Syria and to restore the credibility of the Israeli military apparatus in the eyes of Israeli citizens.

While Israel has to some extent succeeded in restoring the credibility of its military apparatus in the eyes of the Israelis, it has failed to restore the wall of fear that Syria had destroyed with a decision that remains in force in Al-Biqa' and on the Sannin heights.

IDF SPOKESMAN SAYS DRONE 'APPARENTLY DOWNED'

TA131303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The Syrians this morning succeeded in downing an Israeli Air Force pilotless plane. Damascus radio reported that the drone was hit and fell northeast of Damascus. The IDF spokesman said that a pilotless plane which was on a reconnaissance patrol over Lebanon and Syria did not return to its base and was apparently downed.

BEGIN WARNS SYRIA, SAYS THERE WILL BE NO WAR

TA150552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said yesterday evening that if U.S. envoy Philip Habib does not tell him this week that the Syrians are about to remove their missiles from southern Lebanon, Israel will see to it that they are removed. At the same time, the prime minister, speaking at an election rally in Netanya, promised that there would not be a war with Syria. Tzahi Noga was at the election rally.

[Begin recording] [Begin] Do not worry. First of all, there will be no war; we do not want war; we do not want bloodshed; we want peace for our people; and the Syrians are afraid of a war with Israel. [applause] If they attack us, well.... [applause] Al-Asad, be careful; Al-Asad, be careful. Yanosh and Raful [nicknames for the commander of the northern command and for the chief of staff, respectively] are ready. [applause] There will be no war, but I promise you: There will be no missiles either. [applause] It will take a little time. Never mind. We know how to be patient. Now we are awaiting the arrival of Mr Philip Habib. He will be in Damascus and will arrive here on Wednesday. I will hear from him what has happened. Will the missiles move, I will ask him, or will they not move? Are you going to move them or are you not going to move them? [applause] If you are not going to move them, we will move them. [applause] [end recording]

CABINET DISCUSSES RAID REACTIONS, OTHER ISSUES

Alignment Opposition

TA141113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Jun 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The Cabinet convened this morning to discuss the political developments that resulted from the operation in Iraq. It heard reports from the prime minister and the foreign minister and held a debate on the issue. However, the official announcement made at the end of the session, read out by the Cabinet secretary, dealt with the opposition, of all things:

[Begin government Secretary Ary Na'or recording] The government spares no words of condemnation on the Alignment opposition for its purposely deceitful propaganda, exploited by all our evil-wishers with regard to the fabulous IDF operation in destroying the nuclear reactor near Baghdad. No responsible opposition in a democratic country has ever behaved in this fashion. [end recording]

Labor Party spokesman Yosi Beilin told our correspondent that the Likud government's unrestrained announcement again proves that the Likud has decided to turn the issue of the bombing of the Iraqi reactor into a prime election affair. This trend began with the disclosure about the personal letter sent by MK Shim'on Peres to the prime minister. The Alignment will not proceed to carrying out business as usual after such an announcement. The Alignment intends to hold a news conference on this issue even today, or, at the latest, tomorrow.

The government spokesman's announcement heralds the exacerbation of the fight between the government and the opposition said the Labor Party spokesman.

Response to Alignment

TA141549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned that it was Minister Yosef Burg who proposed, at today's Cabinet session, discussing the Alignment leaders' statements against the air force operation to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor. After the subject had been discussed, a vote was conducted, and deputy prime minister Yiga'el Yadin was the only one to vote against the release of the Cabinet statement, which deplored the Alignment reactions which, according to the Cabinet, aid other countries in attacking Israel. The Alignment replied that it would not remain silent in the face of this attempt to transform the operation in Iraq into a subject in the election campaign.

The foreign minister said at the Cabinet session that results of Israel's publicity campaign overseas and positive changes in international public opinion can already be seen. He estimated that in spite of the extremist anti-Israeli reactions made in public, other opinions could be discerned in private talks among the world's statesmen. The foreign minister stressed the fact that Jewish organizations in the United States and elsewhere in the world are marshaling forces to help Israel in its struggle.

U.S. Reactions Analyzed

TA141603 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Report on the Cabinet meeting by political correspondent Gad Becker--live]

[Text] Israel continues almost unprecedented information efforts throughout the world in an attempt to convince world public opinion and the various governments of the justness of its position.

Today the prime minister has sent a message that will be read in an annual rally of solidarity with Israel which will take place in New York in a short while. He repeats the well-known motives for the Israeli operation and concludes with an appeal to his both Jewish and Christian U.S. friends: Do not allow a punitive action against Israel because Israel did what it had to do.

Among other things the Cabinet today analyzed the reactions emanating from the United States. Government circles say a rather uneasy period in Israeli-U.S. relations is expected although it is hoped and estimated that ultimately the previous status in relations will be restored, more or less. The Cabinet takes a grave view of the U.S. decision to delay the delivery of the four F-15 planes, a delay which may constitute a negative precedent in Israeli-U.S. relations. In remarks he made to his confidants the prime minister said he has no intention to personally attack U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger but that Mr Begin is sharply opposed to certain views the Pentagon brought to the attention of the U.S. administration leadership. The demands include heavy punishment of Israel. Incidentally, even before the Pentagon's demands had been known in detail the prime minister sent his telegram to Weinberger in which he wrote, among other things, that the IDF operation was executed against the background of the Jewish people's high sensitivity because of the danger of mass liquidation and for fear of what the next generation may face. So that he understands this fear and Israel's operation, Mr Begin suggested that Weinberger take a look at the pictures of his children and grandchildren.

Israeli political circles today also mentioned U.S.-Israeli contacts, which lasted more than a year, on the issue of the nuclear development in Iraq. These contacts also reflected U.S. concern about Iraqi nuclear development, its objectives and results.

In the course of the Cabinet meeting the prime minister read the explanatory message he sent to President as-Sadat after the destruction of the reactor. On this subject too most ministers expressed themselves with cautious optimism about the chance to restore the previous state of relations with Egypt. Government circles however note that from the anti-Israeli reactions of certain Egyptian elements one can learn of these elements' attitude toward the peace process and this attitude should be carefully heeded.

The Cabinet today took a grave view of the declaration made by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson who said that his country's position regarding Jerusalem, the holy places in Jerusalem, is identical to that of Saudi Arabia. This is a more serious statement than we have ever known even in Giscard d'Estaing's days, it was said in the course of the meeting.

Today the Cabinet also devoted much time to the Alignment's arguments following the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The prime minister and various ministers used sharp words to attack the Alignment's statements which were defined, among other things, as showing a lack of national responsibility.

Shamir Briefing on Information

TA142018 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reviewed at today's Cabinet session Israel's political situation after the bombing of the reactor in Iraq. He reported on a large-scale information campaign, aided by U.S. Jewry, and said that a turning point in Israel's favor can be discerned in U.S. and European public opinion. He said Israel would prove with the help of documents that the operation was defensive.

Political circles in Jerusalem estimate that the strong U.S. reaction to the bombing of the reactor is part of an internal struggle within the administration between Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who is thought to be pro-Saudi, and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

BEGIN APPEALS TO U.S. PUBLIC FOR SUPPORT

TA141010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister has formulated a direct appeal to the U.S. public with the help of which he hopes to enlist public opinion to pressure the Washington administration to change its position toward Israel with respect to the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reported that in his appeal to the U.S. people, Menahem Begin detailed the disaster that could have taken place in Israel had the reactor remained in its place. Menahem Begin's appeal to the U.S. public is to be distributed through the Israeli representations and the media.

Foreign Ministry officials have told our correspondent that the appeal to the U.S. citizens, bypassing President Reagan and members of his administration, will only exacerbate the confrontation between the two countries and will not help the prime minister achieve his goals.

Schiffer Details Appeal

TA141155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Jun 81

[From Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Now to you, Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent. At the beginning of this broadcast, we reported two reports on two letters the prime minister had written at the end of last week, and they were reported by you.

The first was sent to the U.S. public, aimed at explaining to it personally why we carried out the bombing of the nuclear reactor; and the second--an appeal to the U.S. secretary of defense. Perhaps we could hear from you, with some elaboration, what was in those letters:

[Schiffer--live] Well, at the end of last week the prime minister phrased a personal appeal to the U.S. public. Menahem Begin decided to explain to the Americans, Israel's motives in deciding to destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor. What might have happened had Iraq succeeded in developing the bomb? 600,000 Israelis would have been killed, the prime minister wrote in his appeal. Sources at the prime minister's office have emphasized that the appeal is aimed at trying to influence U.S. public opinion in view of the differences of opinion between the two governments on the question of whether Israel had acted out of the constraint of self-defense or from some other motive.

Foreign Ministry officials who wished to remain unidentified told me this morning that an appeal to the U.S. public directly behind the backs of the president and the heads of his administration will only exacerbate the confrontation between the two countries and will not lead to the result the prime minister is hoping for.

[Announcer] Is it common practice for a prime minister to send an appeal to another people to explain some political or military move? Have we, recently, for example, done such a thing?

[Schiffer] In Israel this method has not been employed so far. And, as I said, officials in the Foreign Ministry have expressed amazement at this attempt.

[Announcer] By the way, has the letter already been sent to the United States?

[Schiffer] It is not yet known if the letter has been sent. I could hear hints in the Foreign Ministry today that an attempt will even be made to prevent it from being sent and to convince the prime minister to take a different course of action in trying to persuade the administration to change its opinion on the Israeli operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

[Announcer] Shim'on, what chance does the letter stand of being distributed and published there by the mass media, except for the Israeli consulates and its embassy?

[Schiffer] It seems to me that an appeal by the prime minister, even if it is only read out loud in a New York public rally, will be widely covered by the U.S. media because it comes from the prime minister of Israel. The special nature of the appeal might also have an impact on its circulation.

[Announcer] There is yet another matter, which we mentioned in brief earlier and which we should, perhaps, hear more about. That is the quotation Begin brought from the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper. It appears that that newspaper had not written that Saddam Husayn wished to use the reactor against Israel. Was this a mistake, or what?

[Schiffer] The fact is that the prime minister, in preparing for the news conference he held, in which he explained--mainly to foreign correspondents--Israel's motives, asked the Foreign Ministry to supply him with open information providing that Iraq had intended to produce a nuclear bomb and use it against Israel. The Foreign Ministry approached the Nuclear Energy Committee on this, and it furnished that quotation, attributed to Saddam Husayn. It was on the basis of this quotation that he cited it during his news conference.

At the end of last week, another meeting took place in the Foreign Ministry as well as similar ones in other frameworks in the State of Israel--whether the IDF intelligence branch or others--and, indeed, this quote could not be verified in ATH-THAWRAH.

What was, however, found was a report published by an Arab affairs correspondent writing for one of the morning papers, based on such an alleged quotation. However, no such quotation was found in the source. Still, I am obliged to add one sentence at this point: The prime minister's spokesman emphasized this morning that the prime minister had, indeed, been misled. This issue is currently under investigation, to find out how the prime minister could have been misinformed, resulting in the fact that the arguments he had raised at the news conference might seem now a bit less effective. Nevertheless, the prime minister's spokesman wished to emphasize that Israel could not present during the news conference the facts it had known from classified sources, and that is why this quotation should not be used to argue: Well, now, Israel had no need to bomb the reactor because Saddam Husayn did not say what had been attributed to him in the newspaper (?AS-SAKHRIR).

[Announcer] Let us, perhaps, end with the Cabinet session. Do you have any details? We heard from the government secretary a very laconic announcement that the Cabinet had held a discussion on the political developments following the bombing of the reactor. However, the main point in the announcement was the harsh attack on the Alignment and its reaction to the operation. Was this the main subject dealt with during the Cabinet session?

[Schiffer] We still not do have details on what took place during the Cabinet session. We can only say that the ministers with whom we talked prior to the Cabinet meeting certainly equipped themselves with arms against the Alignment and intended to discuss its position on the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. It seems that this subject was raised at length during the Cabinet session. It appears that we will not be mistaken if we estimate that the foreign minister brought to the ministers' attention the contacts Israel is currently holding with the U.S. administration on the bombing of the reactor. Let us, perhaps, recall one point regarding the United States: Even though the United States has suspended the shipment of the four F-16 aircraft and, for the moment, it was the only step taken by the administration toward Israel, nevertheless, there are growing voices in the U.S. administration demanding that the United States demand that Israel allow international supervision of its nuclear reactor in Dimona. This may be one of the outcomes of the IDF operation, namely that the very subject that had been lulled in the last few years and on which the administration had not presented such a demand to Israel may nevertheless this time find greater support and this demand will come to Israel officially and publicly.

[Announcer] This was Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent. Thank you.

Message Characterized

TA141231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has reportedly sent a sharp letter to U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger about his criticism of Israel. From the prime minister's office, Alan Ben-'Ami reports:

[Begin recording] Mr Begin says he hopes for greater understanding from the U.S. administration for the special security problems of Israel. The call comes in a message to be read out this evening at a New York parade in support of Israel. It is the traditional gathering and parade down Fifth Avenue by New York Jews, showing their identification with Israel. But it comes against the background of Israel's air strike at Iraq's nuclear reactor and the Security Council debate and international condemnation of the action.

In his message Mr Begin will once again explain Israel's reasons for the raid, saying it was an action of self-defence to prevent the Iraqis from producing atomic bombs that would threaten not only Israel, but also the world. Then he will stress that the raid had to be carried out now, before the reactor became hot, to avoid the dangers of radiation for the people of Baghdad.

Officials in the prime minister's office said, however, that the message is not intended to be a direct appeal for understanding from the American people over the heads of the Reagan administration. Mr Begin had been asked to send a message to the gathering, and it is only natural that it would deal with such a major and current issue as the Israeli strike, they say.

As for criticism that the prime minister is conducting a poor information campaign, filled with errors, it's rubbish, says the prime minister's press aide, Uri Porat. The criticism is not worthy of argument, he says. The real issue is that Israel had to act to save its people from a nuclear holocaust. This is Alan Ben-'Ami at the prime minister's office, returning you to the studio in Jerusalem. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry-Begin Dispute

TA150647 Jerusalem POST in English 15 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Robert Osenberg]

[Text] Government sources confirmed yesterday that there is tension between ranking Foreign Ministry officials and the prime minister's office over Premier Menahem Begin's decision to appeal directly to the American public to support Israel in its current dispute with the U.S.

The argument between the ministry and Begin's office was revealed yesterday when the premier decided to send a message to the U.S. public via the annual salute to Israel parade in New York yesterday afternoon.

Foreign Ministry experts told the premier's aides that such a message--aimed at going over the U.S. administration's head--could worsen the tension in U.S.-Israel relations brought on by the bombing of the Iraqi reactor.

"To my American friends," began Begin's message, read out at a rally which drew over 100,000 participants, "I call upon you as a free man to a free man, do not permit punitive action against Israel because of the deed it was compelled to take for its own life."

Speaking live from Jerusalem on CBS-TV, Begin also reached American audiences yesterday on the Face the Nation programme.

The dispute between the ministry and the premier's office was evident yesterday after the Cabinet meeting when Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Begin's bureau chief, Yehi'el Qadishay, had a quarrel on the steps of the premier's office. Although it was impossible fo reporters to hear the angry exchange--rare among Begin confidants such as Shamir and Qadishay--the gesticulation and the vehemence of the argument was obvious.

Begin's spokesman Uri Porat said yesterday that the premier on Wednesday sent a letter to U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger explaining Israel's motives for the raid on the reactor. The letter, described by Porat as "friendly," reached Weinberger 24 hours before Begin lashed out at the secretary at a Petah Tikva election rally for allegedly proposing that Israel be punished for the raid.

On the CBS interview, the prime minister was asked if Israel's attack could set a precedent for other countries who felt threatened by an enemy's nuclear capacity. "Every country will decide for itself," he replied, adding that he felt like "a free man, like a man who left prison" after the resolution of a problem he had kept secret for two years.

"If the Iraqi reactor is rebuilt," Begin said, "based on the precedent we created, any prime minister of any Government of Israel will destroy the reactor before it is operational."

In Washington, Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron said on TV yesterday that despite the criticism of the Israeli raid, every Arab leader "is in heart much happier" since the reactor has been destroyed.

MINISTRY UNABLE TO LOCATE QUOTE USED BY BEGIN

TA140932 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Jun 81 p 1

[By political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has ordered Israeli representatives abroad to stop using the quotation from remarks made by Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn which was used by Prime Minister Begin, and according to which Husayn said that the Iraqi reactor was directed against the Zionist enemy. Following a comprehensive examination carried out by the United States, it emerged that there is no proof that this quotation is accurate. Israel sources have not succeeded in finding any basis for it either.

The quotation the prime minister used was based on the Iraqi paper ATH-THAWRAH of 4 October 1980. However, as noted, it turned out that this quotation does not appear there at all. The sole source that exists is a report in an Israeli paper, by its Arab affairs correspondent, but no basis could be found for this report. Only after lengthy examination was an editorial in the same style found in another Iraqi paper--AL-JUMHURIYAH--but without any quotation from or attribution to the Iraqi leader.

This revelation has caused considerable embarrassment because Israeli information made use of the quotation and Israel's UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum based part of his planned Security Council speech on it.

Ministry Investigation

TA141019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Who misinformed the prime minister? An investigation is currently underway in the Foreign Ministry to find the person responsible for the erroneous quote that said that the Iraqi leader had said that the Iraqi nuclear reactor was aimed at the Zionist enemy. To recall, Menahem Begin had used this quotation at the news conference [held last week] to prove Iraq's intentions in building the reactor. An investigation later revealed that the alleged quotation from the Syrian [as heard] newspaper ATH-THAWRAH does not at all appear in that newspaper. An initial investigation in the Foreign Ministry showed that the quotation was reported by the Nuclear Energy Committee, and not by sources in the Foreign Ministry.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER, SHARON INTERVIEWED ON RAID

General 'Ivri Interviewed

TA121958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Israeli Air Force Commander Maj Gen David 'Ivri interviewed by Israeli television's military correspondent Dan Semama--date and place not given; videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Commander of the air force, Maj Gen David 'Ivri, what installations were destroyed in Iraq? At first there was mention of one reactor, then about one of two, and now the prime minister has said that an additional, secret reactor, which was 40 meters [figure as heard] below ground level, was also destroyed?

[Answer] We set out for the attack. Our target was defined for us as the Tammuz I reactor, which is a reactor capable of developing a nuclear weapon. Next to it was a second reactor--a research reactor--which apparently already had material, and a laboratory at the foot of Tammuz I. These were the targets that were defined--that is, the laboratory and Tammuz I. Those we bombed and hit. I cannot comment on the other installations, nor do I have much information about this.

[Question] Not even about the 40-meter-deep underground installation?

[Answer] No.

[Question] General 'Ivri, in the wake of the air force's operation against the Iraqi reactor, the United States decided to suspend the delivery of four F-16 planes which were to have arrived in Israel today. Will this delay have any effect on the air force?

[Answer] We need every plane, especially ones like the F-16. Given the balance of forces existing in the Middle East, every qualitive instrument definitely has an effect.

[Question] Operationally, could the operation in Iraq have been carried out in such a way that there would have been doubts about the identity of its perpetrator?

[Answer] That is a difficult question. One would have had to have a point of departure according to which, because of the risks, there would definitely be situations in which we would not be able to hide the identity of the perpetrators.

[Question] The Iraqis claim that they were silent for 24 hours because they did not know the identity of the attackers. As far as you know, did anyone in the world know the identity of the attacker before we announced it officially?

[Answer] It is our estimation that there were those who knew, but this has to do with intelligence, on which I cannot comment.

[Question] General 'Ivri, had Iraq succeeded in making a nuclear bomb, one of the important problems is getting it to its target, for instance getting such a bomb to Israel. In your estimation, do the Iraqis have such means?

[Answer] Such means already exist today. They have Tupolov-22 planes; it is not certain that it is already outfitted for carrying [these bombs] but the capability is there. There are also long-range MiG-23 fighter planes, or the Sukhoi-22, which can definitely make it from [word indistinct] sites, bases that are relatively close to Israel.

[Question] With your permission I shall return to the bombing of the reactor. At the press conference you spoke about new means installed in planes. The media mentioned the identification of our pilots, who identified themselves as Jordanian pilots. There was talk of overflights of Saudi Arabia and Jordan. How did the planes get to the target without being detected?

[Answer] Others are apparently also awaiting the replies to these kinds of questions, waiting for me to tell them what we did and how we did it. But I am not ready to comment on anything in this vein. I am ready to talk about the problems that came up in the planning and the operation. I can give you the problems but not the answers, because I think it is dangerous for the future to reveal the answers.

[Question] By all means. What were the main problems in implementing the operation?

[Answer] One fundamental problem was, of course, the radius of the operation, but this is something general. As for the implications of that radius, this begins with the fuel problem. For example, you can win a dogfight over Baghdad, but fail to get back home because you've run out of fuel. Control and communications were beyond our range of visibility. How were we to solve the problem--to maintain stable communication and to control or direct aircraft over these ranges? Technical credibility makes you rely 100 percent on the equipment--the plane, the engine, radar--that it does not overheat in the course of time. You have to have a 100 percent answer. Because technical non-credibility, or the probability that the instrument will not fulfill its objectives during a certain number of hours. In fact, this was the basis for the operation.

Thus, it was not just the enemy we had to consider, but also the technical credibility, which I would say is one of the difficult matters in long-range missions. There were those who said that the Iran-Iraq war was a unique opportunity to attack the reactor, precisely because of the war. From our operational point of view it was precisely the worst time. Because the entire missile system, the entire defense and discovery system is in the highest state of alert; and whether this is against Iran or against Israel makes no difference. Therefore from our viewpoint, this was precisely the worst time.

[Question] General 'Ivri, before the planes set out, were you able to assure the pilots that in a situation of distress they would be pulled out safely?

[Answer] Definitely. We had a rescue plan--regarding which I cannot go into details--a plan which I believe was a very fine one, one which we worked on a lot and which had a quick reaction which would have enabled us in most cases to rescue the pilots in the event of ejection.

[Question] General 'Ivri, a nuclear reactor is certainly not a normal target, especially when it is situated so far away and defended by missiles. What is unique about a nuclear reactor for the pilots, for the air force, as compared with any other target?

[Answer] The objective, what is in their sights, makes no difference to the pilots who are dispatched. But the target itself, its character and its defenses, certainly posed an extraordinary challenge because the defense was planned for the reactor itself. Sometimes we attack targets where the defense has been planned for a region, but not on one site. This site was defended by a SAM-6 brigade, as well as SAM-2's and SAM-3's which also defend Baghdad, a special antiaircraft system, and after the Iranian attack [on the reactor] they built earth embankments and also installed certain defensive systems about which we did not know--we did learn about them subsequently, but not with complete clarity. Thus the unknown, or an entry into a system which is a true hornets' nest, was the challenge, and not the objective in the gunsights.

[Question] How do you explain that all these batteries did not open fire, that not one missile was fired at our aircraft, except for scattered antiaircraft fire, as the chief of staff said?

[Answer] I cannot answer that.

[Question] Is it possible that our pilots knew the skies of their objective before the operation was carried out? The attack lasted just 5 minutes; they arrived, according to reports from Baghdad, they attacked and they left immediately.

[Answer] The attack did not last 5 minutes--I will not say how long it did last. The pilots did not know the skies of the target; they knew the route, because they studied it properly. The skies of the objective--if we call it the skies of the objective--change. For 5 minutes there are MiG's, and 2 minutes later there are no MiG's. This is something fluid, unstable; skies are not stable, as it were, so they did not know the skies. They knew the target very well, they knew the route very well and they operated as planned.

[Question] General 'Ivri, we attacked the reactor in Iraq despite the dense missile system around it. To what extent do the three Syrian missile batteries in the Zahlah area constitute a hazard for the air force?

[Answer] The hazard of missile batteries is that they endanger aircraft. You might say that in Iraq we attacked despite the missiles and we succeeded, but if you have to carry out daily, routine operations, to defend the country 24 hours straight, then you have a problem. The problem is not just the very presence of the missiles--the three batteries--but once they have entered Lebanon this constitutes a serious precedent, and not only in Al-Biqa' but in other areas.

First they will cover Lebanon, and then also Qiryat Shemona and Hanita. These are the problems we face: What is the significance of the introduction of missiles in a strategic perspective, not just from the perspective of a pilot from the plane he is flying. Therefore, it is a very grave state of affairs.

[Question] General 'Ivri in conclusion, what was the most difficult decision you made during the operation against the reactor in Iraq?

[Answer] It is hard to point to one specific difficult decision. Over the course of time, in 1 and 1/2 years of preparations, there are many decisions. One of the decisions is to select plans. There were many plans, employing various types of aircraft, with various kinds of risks. A plan had to be decided on. It is clear that a successful plan is supported by everyone, while a plan that, heaven forbid, does not succeed immediately gets a lot of advice on how it could have been done better. Therefore a very sensitive choice must be made, and plans must be developed, employing many interactions, to arrive at a plan which you are eventually quite convinced is the best one.

[Question] And during the operation itself, was there any one difficult moment for you?

[Answer] No. I would say that there was constant tension because we could not know what would happen in another minute or 2 minutes. No difficult decisions were made during the operation, since the operation was carried out so much according to plan that we did not have to make very many decisions. We had to cope with information, but not to make decisions. And that is perhaps one of the reasons, as I mentioned in another case, that the debriefing was nearly boring, because the execution followed the plan so closely.

[Semama] General 'Ivri, thank you very much.

Ari'el Sharon Interview

TA130855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon interviewed by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer--date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Sharon] From the moment the decision was made that the only way was to handle [the Iraqi nuclear reactor] in such a fasion, it became necessary to silence, decrease [public] attention as much as possible. It was necessary to carry out the operation in a way to make it the least expected thing. Consequently, in the last few months, we completely ceased to talk about the issue. And, at times, when a chance report was published from any source in the world dealing with this subject, we were filled with deep anxiety. Therefore, anyone who claims that it was possible, in this case, to prepare public opinion--either he is misleading, or he does not understand a thing.

[Question] nevertheless, the United States, which doubtless has its own intelligence means, and very sophisticated ones, did not accept the Israeli contention that Israel was faced with a danger that made a military reaction absolutely necessary.

[Answer] To the best of my knowledge, the United States knew well the state of preparations for the production of nuclear arms in Iraq. And if it did not know, I think it would be wise for the Americans to give second thoughts to their intelligence services.

[Question] Mr Sharon, following the Israeli Air Force operation, the argument was raised that the Iraqi nuclear reactor stood no chance of reaching the hot stage before September. This argument was raised by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who said on various occasions that the government could have certainly waited on this and exhausted a political move with the French president.

[Answer] Material had continually piled up with the government. It was reliable, credible intelligence information. These reports, as I said, continued to flow in at a speedy pace. We obtained two pieces of information, of equal credibility: One said that the reactor would be hot by the beginning of July, and the second said that the reactor would be hot by the beginning of September. In my opinion, it was impossible to take this risk upon ourselves, just because someone might faintly imagine that such a vital national issue might be affected by election considerations.

[Question] But why have you objected so firmly to the opposition's, or anyone else outside the government, expressing other views or raising different political alternatives?

[Answer] We have no objection to someone raising other opinions. I think we have, likewise, heard other views. However, there is a difference between voicing an opinion before the prime minister or the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs or the [entire] Cabinet; and expressing an opinion through the media, before Israel's opponents, before those who differ with Israel's positions, and before Israel's enemies. Who would expect support for Israel's stance in foreign countries when the leaders of the opposition in Israel have argued that the operation was intended for election purposes? What can you expect from the U.S. secretary of defense? What do you expect As-Sadat to do?

[Question] One of the fears expressed after the bombing of the Iraqi reactor was this might lead to Israel's isolation. MK Peres described it thus: Israel might be a solitary thistle in the steppe.

[Answer] Even today one can already hear various melodies. I think that there is also a difference between what is being said and the thoughts that there are, either in the minds of leaders of states,or in those of political figures of a top level in various countries. I think that anyone who holds the safety of the world dear--and there are many such people--should understand that the presence of nuclear arms in the hands of a country like Iraq, whose sense of responsibility is well known and whose ability to carefully weigh things is similarly well known, constitutes a danger not only to Israel, and not only to the Middle East, but to the entire world. Therefore, some time will pass--and in my opinion, not a long time--before there is great appreciation for Israeli action. The very fact that this is the first time, since nuclear arms had first been introduced in the world, that an action--a preventive operation--was taken in time against the possibility of expanding the production of these kinds of arms, is very important.

[Question] But one may, perhaps, reach the opposite conclusion and say that because of the Israeli operation, the process whereby the Third World and Arab countries join the nuclear era will be accelerated and ultimately Israel, by having taken action, has accelerated that process?

[Answer] Israel had previously made it clear, both in words and in action, that it would not hesitate to activate its far-reaching arm to defend its security and existence. We did it in the past; we did it when it was necessary to bring Eichmann to Israel; we did it when it was necessary to rescue the Entebbe hostages; and we did it now when it was necessary to remove the terrible danger of the existence of nuclear arms in the hands of Iraq. Israel will not hesitate to take action,in the future, too, against anyone who tries to produce these destructive arms and whose purpose is the liquidation of the State of Israel.

[Question] But does this not signify a proud move by Israel toward moving out of the international community, seeing that no one in the world--up to this moment--has yet supported the operation?

[Answer] I think the situation is quite the opposite. We already know that the French Government has announced it would not help reestablish the reactor, which had been destroyed to its foundations--including the secret installation for the production of nuclear arms built under the installation that camouflaged it. France has already announced that it would not ship another consignment of enriched uranium to Iraq, as it was committed to do.

[Question] The people of Israel, or the State of Israel, are, however, part of a certain Western world. It may very well be that the United States might, as a result of this operation, demand future supervision of Israel's nuclear capability. This, perhaps, may be one of the results of that air force operation.

[Answer] On this issue Israel has numerous times made it clear that it will not be the first to introduce nuclear arms to the region. The operation in Iraq only made this easier, because if nuclear arms had existed in the hands of someone else, what we had said would no longer have been effective. Therefore, the fact that Israel repeated several times a few days ago that it will not be the first in preventing others from being the first, in my opinion, has saved us from an unimaginably complicated problem.

[Question] A different matter is Iraq's reaction. Analysts whose business is Middle Eastern affairs said this week that Iraq would react somehow to the air force operation. Perhaps Israel will, from now on, be faced with a new, previously unknown danger?

[Answer] One must always weigh one danger against another. This was a danger of one sort, and the danger of there being nuclear arms is another type of danger. We took all the steps that were subsequently called for, and we have been constantly on guard. I would add that the Iraqis, too, know us.

POST SAYS NO SECRET LAB AT IRAQI NUCLEAR PLANT

TA140758 Jerusalem POST in English 14 Jun 81 p 1

[By Robert Rosenberg and Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has admitted he erred when he said that the Israeli bombing raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor had destroyed a secret underground chamber 40 metres underground. He now says the secret room was four metres underneath the reactor.

Begin's claim had embarrassed senior army officers who hoped the mistake would not cause too much damage to the credibility of Israel's assertion that the reactor was part of an Iraqi project to produce atomic bombs.

Some senior minister officers, embarrassed by Begin's statement, were asked to comment on the statement on Friday before Begin's retraction was made public. They skirted the issue by saying that the premier's contention that the Iraqis were working toward manufacturing weapons-grade plutonium secretly was accurate.

Last night the same officers said that they hoped the mistake has not cast too much doubt on the credibility of Israel's contentions but agreed that considerable damage to Israel's case had been done.

Not only did the premier err in the depth of the tunnel, but apparently there is no secret laboratory at all. Begin apparently was referring to the joint Italian-Iraqi project, where nuclear waste was to be enriched by chemical means, and low-grade uranium, bought by the Iraqis from Brazil, Portugal and some African countries, upgraded to weapons grade. Details on the Italian venture have been widely publicized.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID HOLDS MEETING WITH 'ARAFAT 13 JUN

LD132018 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, received Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, at noon today at the presidential headquarters. The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa' Iddiyah, member of the Central Committee and an official of the Permanent Secretariat at the Central Committee, and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Central Committee of the Fatah Movement.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI COMMENTS TO PRESS ON ISRAEL, U.S.

LD150142 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] The brother leader has stressed that it is the Arabs' right now to destroy the Israeli nuclear reactor following the enemy's grave precedence of attacking the Iraqi nuclear reactor. At his meeting with a large number of Arab and foreign newsmen who attended the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. bases, the leader said that it was the Arabs' right to destroy the enemy's nuclear reactor because it produces atom bombs with which it seeks to destroy the Arab homeland.

The leader explained that the world will take less severe measures against the Arabs in the event they attack the Israeli reactor than the measures which the world might take now against the enemy, since the Arabs would be reacting to a precedent set by the enemy. Regarding the reaction of the Western states to the attack on the Iraqi reactor and the American pressures being put on these states, the leader said that this was a matter which is connected with how much these states value their interests. We are not concerned whether these states' attitude is positive or negative, as we are not seeking interests but are now facing a destruction of the Arab entity. The brother leader stressed that the danger now goes beyond all borders, as it has as its goal the entire Arab entity. Iraq is not in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, but despite this the Israelis struck at it. The Arabs, the leader added, must settle their differences and must unite for the sake of their existence.

The leader stressed that it is the Arabs who would put an end to Israel [yada'un haddan], which now constitutes a danger to the security and existence of the Arab nation. It has become clear that there are no limits to Israel's security and, consequently, Israel has become a danger to the Arabs. Noting in this connection that Israel has determined that it is either Israel or the Arabs, he said: From now on, the aim should be to remove Israel. He added: We have decided not to raise any Arab differences until Israel is finished.

Concerning the danger to the Arab nation of the British and U.S. bases in Cyprus, the leader affirmed that foreign bases in any place constitute a danger to peace and above all they pose a great danger to the countries in which they are based. He called for the need to continue the struggle for the expulsion of all foreign bases and said they should go home whether these bases are in Cyprus, Germany or any other place.

In reply to a question concerning the attitude of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah toward the U.S. administration, which expelled the members of the Libyan Arab people's bureau, the leader explained: We have not lost anything by this act which the United States committed. He said that the basic popular congresses, when convened at the end of this year, will look into the relations between Libya and the United States unless the United States reconsiders its unjustifiably hostile policy toward the Libyan people.

He added: We believe that Reagan followed (?in the footsteps of Carter) [words indistinct]. I believe that the American people will reject him as they rejected Carter because the stupid policy destroys the U.S. interests in the world.

In answer to a question about the results of his visit to Moscow, the brother leader explained that the visit has increased the promotion of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union and it strengthened the friendship between the Libyan Arab and Soviet peoples.

Regarding the hostile terror campaign led by the United States against the Libyan Arab people, the brother leader said: We are confident in ourselves. We exercise our right to live. We are ready to confront those who commit aggression against us. The threats of enemies do not frighten us. The leader emphasized the U.S. terror against small nations, including the Libyan Arab people. He said: We will work for mobilizing the small nations in the world against the United States and its terror. We will win this battle because all the people hate the United States and its terrorist practices.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT, OTHERS

LD122326 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] The brother leader today received Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in the role which was entrusted to him by the brother leader of stopping the war between Iraq and Iran, so that the Iranian and Iraqi forces may be directed toward the true enemy of the Arabs and Muslims, and mustering an Arab force that would wipe out the disgrace and destroy aggression which is aimed at Arab existence itself.

Following this, Brother Yasir 'Arafat left Tripoli for Rabat and from there to Riyadh, Tehran and Baghdad.

The brother leader also received today Brother Muhsin Ibrahim, the executive director of the Lebanese National Movement, in the role which was entrusted to him by the brother leader. He also received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Movement, in his role of contacting the capitals of the steadfastness and confrontation states to find an Arab solution to the Lebanese problem which would protect the Palestinian resistance, Lebanese sovereignty and preserve the unity of Lebanon and keep far away from Lebanese territory all potential explosive situations.

The brother leader also received today Muhammad ash-Sharif Musa'idiyyah, member of the Central Committee and the official in charge of the Permanent Committee of the Central Committee in Algeria. He also received Brother Muhammad al-Amin, prime minister of SDAR.

SECRETARY DEMANDS ARAB LEAGUE EXPULSION OF SUDAN

LD142108 Tripoli JANA in English 1714 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 14 Jun (JANA)--The Libyan Arab secretary for revolutionary information asked for the expulsion of the Sudanese regime from the Arab League due to its repeated acts of treason against the Arab nation. Speaking yesterday at the last session of the Tunis conference of Arab information ministers, he said the Sudanese regime has opened Sudanese territory to American colonialist bases.

He referred to the leader's speech, delivered on the 11th anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. bases from Libya, in which he describes the state of the Arab nation in the aftermath of the recent Israeli onslaught and American terrorism against the Arabs. The leader had drawn up a precise plan for unifying Arab resources and capabilities to confront the enemy and U.S. imperialism, which constitutes a serious threat to the security of the Arab nation.

The secretary quoted the leader's statement that the Arab nation is in need of a good strategy to retaliate against the clearly premeditated hostility of Israel and America.

The secretary for revolutionary information noted American oppression against peace-loving people and the way the U.S. directed its blow against Arab dignity and existence. It set up its military bases on Arab territory and thus approached the very core of Arab existence, he said. The repeated barbaric Israeli attacks against south Lebanon, aimed at the Palestinians and the progressive Lebanese National Movement, is a case in point, he added.

On the recent Israeli destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which he described as a blatant violation of all international laws, he said: "The raid would not have been possible had it not been supported militarily, financially and morally by the USA." The secretary affirmed the Jamahiriyah's unreserved support for Iraq on this issue.

In conclusion, he urged an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war so that Arab guns might be aimed at the joint enemy, Israel. He also called for the confrontation of American imperialism, which is Israel's backbone, providing it with all the military, financial and moral support needed.

TRIPOLI REPORTS FEAR OF POPULAR UPRISING IN SUDAN

LD141456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Units of the Sudanese Army and police were placed on alert last night for fear of a popular uprising due to worsening internal conditions and the continued all-out strikes by railway workers, farmers, doctors and lawyers.

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' reports that leaflets have been distributed in the streets of Khartoum and some other Sudanese towns calling for revolution against the regime and for toppling it. The paper adds that commercial life has come to a standstill in the country, basic commodities have vanished from shops and a broad wave of indignation is now rife in various popular sectors, a matter which threatens to explode any time.

Last Tuesday, Khartoum witnessed a demonstration by thousands of Sudanese in protest against deteriorating conditions in the country. The demonstration began at midnight after 3,000 Sudanese destroyed the seats in a cinema--the Coliseum. According to reports, the angry masses marched toward the main market in Khartoum, where they were joined by thousands more. A number of incidents have taken place and a number of cars have been either destroyed or set afire.

The Jamahiriyah correspondent in Djibouti has reported that units of the central security forces intercepted the angry demonstrations. The correspondent affirms that the Sudanese capital and a number of other Sudanese towns have been engulfed in darkness during the past few nights as a result of power cuts.

Quoting diplomatic sources, the correspondent said that a political strike was now being staged in Sudan. Work has come to a complete standstill in a number of government departments. Civil service attendance has dropped to 30 percent in other departments as a result of the railwaymen's strike.

Scores of cars can now be seen on the sides of the main roads as a result of fuel shortages. Furthermore, a large number of trucks have been left abandoned in the streets, blocking traffic.

Quoting its Khartoum correspondent, the Abu Dhabi paper Al-Wahdah reports that today the committee formed by the ruler of Sudan to negotiate an agreement with Sudanese railwaymen failed to achieve anything after the workers refused to negotiate for lack of confidence in the regime's ability to solve their chronic problems.

The paper adds that the committee's chairman, Musa Mattah, has joined the ranks of workers and expressed support for their demands and decided not to return to Khartoum. He also issued a statement denouncing the ruling regime's policy. Over 4,000 railwaymen are still surrounding the house of their trade union's leader, 'Abbas Khadr, while in a state of constant readiness to check any attempt to arrest him.

While conditions in Sudan are deteriorating because of the regime's deviation, new indications manifesting themselves incriminate the regime and prove its abject impotence in finding solutions to the problems of the Sudanese people.

Mustafa Hassan, the Numayri regime's minister of public transport, has issued a statement in which he intimates that full responsibility for what is happening falls on the shoulders of the ruler of Sudan. He has implicity admitted that the ruling regime was deceiving workers by dodging its previous promises and refusing to respond to their demands.

The London magazine THE MIDDLE EAST has reported that over 20,000 Sudanese textile workers have been arrested and that the remaining textile workers have declared an all-out strike in protest against the arrest of their colleagues and in expression of their denunciation of the Sudanese ruler's regime.

Airports in northern Sudanese provinces were closed to all air traffic yesterday. The reason for this has not yet been discovered.

The Abu Dhabi paper AL-WAHDAH yesterday disclosed that a secret meeting took place to the south of Khartoum between Numayri and the U.S. ambassador. Discussions at the meeting covered finding for the Sudanese regime ways out of the popular anger and worker and student strikes which have beset the regime.

MAURITANIA

NOUAKCHOTT REPORTS DEPARTURE OF SOMALIA'S BARRE

AB121625 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Te[illegible]] The Somalian head of state left Nouakchott this morning after a 24-hour visit to our country. He was seen off by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the CMSN and head of state, and Lt Col Maaouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of defense, who were both accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the governor of the District of Nouakchott and members of the civil and military offices of the head of state and the prime minister.

Earlier, the two leaders listened to the national anthems of the two countries and inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the national army. They also greeted the members of the CMSN and government as well as several other dignitaries present at the airport and the diplomatic corps.

It is noteworthy that before his departure, the Somalian leader visited the national museum where he was shown around by the head of state and the prime minister.

Yesterday afternoon, both leaders held talks together with members of their respective delegations. It must be recalled that President Siad Barre stated upon his arrival in Nouakchott that he had come to hold talks with his brother and friend Khouna Ould Haydala on bilateral issues as well as questions touching on the life of the Arab nation in particular and the world in general.

MOROCCO

U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ARRIVES 14 JUN

LD142118 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rabat, 14 Jun (MAP)--U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci arrived in Rabat this morning for a 3-day visit. The U.S. official stated that Morocco has strong historic relations with the United States that go back 2 centuries. Regarding his visit, the deputy secretary said that it is an exploratory visit to a country which plays a prominent role as regards the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean; Morocco's viewpoints on regional and national issues are valued by the United States.

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH KING HASSAN

LD140732 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God help him, this evening received in audience, in the Rabat Royal Palace, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who was accompanied by Mr Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Central Committee member of the Fatah Movement, and Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Rabat. The audience was attended by his royal higness the crown prince, Prince Sidi Mohamed. After the audience Mr Yasir 'Arafat made a statement:

[Begin recording] I had extremely important talks with his majesty the king during an audience this evening in these difficult and grave circumstances experienced by our nation in its confrontation [words indistinct] of the Zionist-Israeli challenges, at a time of daily aggressions by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and at a time of savage raids against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians from the air, ground and sea, using the most modern American weapons, including those weapons internationally prohibited. [Words indistinct] the American-made Israeli planes used to strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor. This act was considered to be directed not only against Iraq, but also against our nation, our existence and our future, because it means that the security of our nation and the security of all our region has now become threatened by this enemy, which is fully supported by the United States, which supplies it with the most sophisticated weapons--the most advanced from the technological and technical point of view--so that it may conduct its piracy against our nation, countries and peoples.

In the face of this grave event and this aggression, we are called upon to adopt a pan-Arab, unified and responsible position; a position of solidarity by which we express and embody our will which this enemy primarily seeks to conquer and destroy. Once again I say that my talks with his majesty the king have centered on these issues facing our Arab nation and the challenges facing our Islamic nation and these threats and challenges facing our region at large. The talks also covered the need to forget and transcend, in the face of this grave event, to transcend as an Arab and Islamic nation, all our minor problems and to adopt a unified stand confronting the real, basic danger represented by Israel and the Israeli military (?apparatus) which uses the most modern American war equipment against our children, women and existence. Hence, I can describe these talks with his majesty the king as having been positive. [words indistinct] In confronting the Zionist danger, the real, basic danger which [words indistinct]. [end recording]

SUDAN

SOMALI PRESIDENT VISITS, RETURNS TO SOMALIA

13 Jun Arrival

JN131030 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jun (SUNA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Khartoum this morning on a short visit to Sudan. President Numayri was present at the airport to welcome him. Also present were Political Bureau members, ministers, ministers of state and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Sudan. The Somali president will leave for Cairo this afternoon.

Numayri Meeting

JN131526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jun (SUNA)--Presidents Numayri and Barre during their meeting today denounced the deteriorating situation in Chad resulting from the Libyan occupation. They also denounced the acts of killing, extermination and displacement practiced by Libyan occupation forces against the peaceful people of Chad.

The two leaders discussed various bilateral and regional issues and issues of the hour in the world.

Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre conveyed to President Numayri his approval of the Sudanese initiative adopted by Numayri to solve the current differences between Somalia and Ethiopia and to establish peace between the two fraternal countries. This initiative comes within the framework of the efforts exerted by Numayri to bolster cooperation and solidarity among the African states. The Somali president declared his country's readiness to attend a meeting with Ethiopia in Khartoum for the sake of the stability, security and peace of the region. This will be done without any preset conditions to prepare for Somalia's joining the grouping of East African states, which includes Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya, in a joint ministerial session.

Numayri and Barre also discussed the arrangements being carried out for the convocation of the African summit in Nairobi in June. The two presidents agreed on the importance of coordination among the African states in order to reach effective solutions to Africa's escalating problems, particularly those ensuing from military intervention in other people's affairs in the framework of implementing the strategies of some superpowers.

Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation left for Somalia this afternoon after a short visit to Sudan. The Somali president arrived in Khartoum from Senegal this morning. He was received and seen off at the Khartoum airport by President Numayri, a number of ministers and senior government officials.

NUMAYRI PRAISES ETHIOPIAN, SAUDI RELATIONS

JN121120 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jun (SUNA)--Yesterday, President Numayri stressed to the members of the Eastern Region's People's Assembly the need for serious work in order to promote and strengthen relations between the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples. Addressing the assembly's opening session at Kassala yesterday, the president stated that the regional people's assembly members are responsible for strengthening the eternal relations linking the two countries, particularly since the eastern region borders Ethiopia, which the president described as a fraternal neighbor. He added that Sudan's relations with this neighbor are immortal and eternal since they are relations of interest and link brethren.

President Numayri praised the strong relations linking Sudan and Saudi Arabia and the immense Saudi aid to Sudan. Addressing the assembly members, the president said: Since your region lies on the Red Sea, you are the bridge linking Sudan with its great sister Saudi Arabia, which has always given graciously and helped Sudan without hesitation, thus showing a noble and generous nature. Thus, on behalf of Sudan, you have to be worthy of relations with Saudi Arabia, relations of religion, blood, fate, common interest and cooperation, whose purpose is to achieve the two people's prosperity and the dignity of the Arab and Islamic nations.

TUNISIA

ES-SEBSI LAUDS U.S. DECISION ON F-16'S TO ISRAEL

LD121526 Tunis TAP in English 1410 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 12 Jun (TAP)--"The US decision to suspend the delivery of the 4 F-16 aircrafts to Israel is, we hope, the starting point of a new US Government view on Israel's venturesome policy" said on Thursday in Tunis Tunisia's Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi before leaving for New York to attend the Security Council meeting due to examine the affair regarding the Israeli aggression against Iraq's nuclear power station.

WESTERN SAHARA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON WAR

LD141412 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 14 Jun 81

["Communique of the Government of the SDAR"--APS headline]

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 14 Jun (APS)--The Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has issued a communique in which it expresses the willingness of the Saharan Government to put an end to the war that pits it against the Moroccan regime on the basis of the resolutions and decisions of international organizations.

The SDAR Government, which has ceaselessly expressed its sincere willingness to find a just and lasting solution to the problem arising from the invasion of our country by the expansionist Moroccan regime, and which has more than once undertaken practical and responsible initiatives, of which the latest was the decision to release a group of Moroccan prisoners, expresses the hope that the Moroccan Government may rise to the level of its responsibilities and respond to the demands of duty by dropping all restrictive considerations, abandoning all diversions contrary to the interests of the Arab nation which only serve Zionist-imperialist plans aimed at dilution of Arab efforts, the division and submission of the Arab nation from the Gulf to the Atlantic and its alignment based on foreign forces, stresses the communique.

Ending a war which puts brother against brother and finding a solution to it on the basis of resolutions and decisions of international organization, and respect for the sovereignty and independence of each Arab country is indeed a historic necessity which is required by the nature of the challenges with which our Arab nation is faced from the Gulf to the Atlantic, adds the communique issued by the SDAR Government.

DJIBOUTI

PRESIDENT HASSAN GOULED APTIDON WINS REELECTION

NC131140 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Djibouti, 13 Jun (AFP)--President Hassan Gouled Aptidon has been re-elected head of the Horn of Africa state of Djibouti, winning 84.58 per cent of votes cast, it was announced here today. Mr Gouled, president since the former French colony became independent in 1976, was the sole candidate in yesterday's election.

ETHIOPIA

CUBANS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO ETHIOPIA ON USSR SHIP

NC141100 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jun (AFP)--An Egyptian newspaper reported today that 1,260 Cuban Solders were en route to Ethiopia on a Soviet vessel that has just passed through the Suez Canal. The Cairo daily AL-AKHBAR said the liner, the Leonid Sulotov, went through the canal yesterday and was now in the Red Sea, headed for the port of Massawa in Ethiopia's Eritrea Province.

There was no indication whether the soldiers were part of a troop rotation of Cuban units in Ethiopia or whether their arrival meant an increase in the number of Cubans in the country.

Soviet advisers and equipment and Cuban troops played a key role in helping Ethiopia beat back the Somali offensive in its Ogaden region in 1977 and 1978. Western sources estimated that there were 16,000-18,000 Cubans in Ethiopia in 1978, but that their number dwindled to 11,000-14,000 by late 1979.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ETHIOPIAN AIR ATTACKS

LD131958 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 13 Jun 81 EA

[Text] A statement released by the Defense Ministry states that four Abyssinian warplanes today attacked several regions of the Somali Democratic Republic. The MiG-21's bombed the towns of Dusa Mareb in Mudugh region and Oddur in Bokol region. The report says that the planes made their bombing raid on Dusa Mareb at 1000, killing (?10) people, wounding 15 and damaging much property. Four Abyssinian warplanes attacked Oddur at 1100 and returned at 1445 killing 10 and wounding 44. The Somali Air Defense Force repelled the warplanes, preventing them from causing further casualities.

AFP Report

NC130902 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, 13 Jun (AFP)--Ethiopian jets bombed and rocketed a regional capital in central Somalia, causing property damage and an unspecified number of deaths and injuries to civilians, the Somali Government announced today. The town of Galcaio was attacked yesterday afternoon by three MiG-23 fighter-bombers, the Defense Ministry said. It called the raid "a clear manifestation of the provocative and aggressive acts waged against Somalia by the Addis Ababa regime in collusion with foreign powers".

It was the third Ethiopian air attack on the Mudugh region announced by Somalia since Wednesday. The Somalis said more than 10 people were killed and about 30 were wounded in the earlier strikes on Dogob, Galdogob and Ba'ad Weyn, near Galcaio.

The region capital is about 30 miles (50 kms) from the border with Ethiopia's Ogaden region, focus of the four-year Ethiopia-Somalia conflict.